"THE SPOILERS" AT WELLINGTON CINEMA DHOBI-TALAO.

# The Bombay Chronicle

"THE SPOILERS" AT WELLINGTON CINEMA DHOBI-TALAO.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XIII NO. 73— BOMBAY: THURSDAY, MARCH 26, 1925. ONE ANNA

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## The Bombay Chronicle

### Business Notice.

*ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.*

*In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.*

*The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.*

*BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.*

*ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.*

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You may have used our medicines and derived profits as many Doctors, Vaidyas and Hakims buy from us and re-sell them as their own preparations. Our CHANDRAPRABHA PILLS are a sure cure for all general complaints of females.

**PRICE RUPEE ONE FOR A TIN**

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## P. & O.
AND
## BRITISH INDIA.
(Incorporated in England.)

**MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.**

P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

| Date. | Steamers. | Connection at Aden with | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1925 | | | |
| 25th Mar. | DEVANHA @ | Extra Steamer | 8,092 |
| 28th ,, | NARKUNDA.. | | 16,223 |
| 4th Apl. | DONGOLA @ | | 8,080 |
| 10th ,, | RAZMAK‡ .. | | 10,000 |
| 11th ,, | NALDERA | | 15,997 |
| 18th ,, | DELTA | MANTUA* .. | 10,902 |
| 25th ,, | KAISAR-I-HIND .. | | 11,433 |
| 2nd May | DELTA .. | MONGOLIA x | 16,504 |
| 9th ,, | RANPURA .. | | 16,100 |
| 16th ,, | RAZMAK .. | MACEDONIA* | 11,089 |
| 23rd ,, | CHINA .. | | 7,952 |
| 30th ,, | RAZMAK .. | MOLDAVIAx | 16,436 |
| 6th June | NARKUNDA | | 16,227 |
| 13th ,, | RAZMAK .. | MOREA* .. | 10,911 |
| 20th ,, | CALEDONIA§ | | 7,622 |
| 27th ,, | RAZMAK .. | MOOLTANx | 20,847 |
| 4th July | KAISAR-I-HIND .. | | 11,430 |
| 11th ,, | RAZMAK .. | MALWA* | 10,911 |
| 18th ,, | RANPURA .. | | 16,100 |
| 25th ,, | RAZMAK .. | MALOJA x | 20,837 |
| 1st Aug. | CHINA .. | | 7,952 |
| 8th ,, | DELTA .. | MANTUA* | 10,902 |
| 15th ,, | CALEDONIA | | 7,622 |
| 22nd ,, | RAZMAK .. | NALDERA x | 15,993 |
| 29th ,, | MOREA .. | | 10,911 |

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
‡ Extra Steamer, terminates voyage at Marseilles.
§ Terminates voyage at Marseilles.
@ Special reduced fares.

| | London. | Marseilles. |
|---|---|---|
| First Saloon | £66 & £62 | £60 & £56 |
| Second ,, | £52 | £48 |

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

| Date about | Steamers. | Tons. |
|---|---|---|
| 1925. | | |
| 2nd April | MODASA .. | 8,980 |
| 16th ,, | DUMANA .. | 8,427 |
| 30th ,, | WARFIELD* .. | 6,060 |
| 14th May | A Steamer* .. | .. |
| 28th ,, | GAZANA * .. | 5,284 |
| 11th June | MANDALA .. | 8,246 |
| 25th ,, | DURENDA * .. | 7,241 |

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

| Date. | Steamers. | Tons. | Connects at Colombo for Australia with |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1925 | | | |
| 31st Mar. | SARDINIA .. | 6,684 | MOLDAVIA |
| 7th Apr. | JEYPORE * .. | 5,318 | |
| 14th ,, | SOUDAN .. | 6,696 | CATHAY. |
| 17th ,, | KIDDERPORE* | 5,334 | |
| 28th ,, | MIRZAPORE* | 6,715 | |
| 28th ,, | SICILIA .. | 6,813 | MOOLTAN |
| 26th May | DELTA .. | 8097 | MALOJA |
| 9th June | SARDINIA .. | 6,684 | DEVANHA |
| 23rd ,, | SOUDAN .. | 6,696 | NALDERA |
| 31st July | SICILIA .. | 6,813 | MONGOLIA |

* Cargo vessels only, proceed to Japan via Singapore.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

| Date about. | Steamers. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|
| 26th March. | BANKURA .. | Busreh via Karachi & P. Gulf Ports. |
| 27th ,, | VARELA .. | Busreh via Karachi |
| 28th ,, | CHAKLA .. | Karachi via Kathiawar. |
| 30th ,, | VITA .. | Karachi via Kathiawar. |
| 1st April | KARAGOLA | East & S. Africa. |

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. BOX 122



SHIPPING.

## N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

| Steamer. | Commander. | Tons. | Arrival. | Departure. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tottori Maru. | F. Matsukura. | 5973 | 20th Mar. | 1st April |
| Akita Maru. | K. Sato. | 3817 | 23rd ,, | 5th ,, |
| Nagano Maru | S. Kuba | 3824 | 29th ,, | 12th ,, |
| Tenpaisan Maru. | Y. Miyamoto. | 5019 | 6th Apr. | 20th ,, |
| Asuka Maru. | T. Kusakari | 7559 | 10th ,, | 24th ,, |
| Calcutta Maru. | A. Yamashita. | 5329 | 28th ,, | 12th May |

**REVISED PASSAGE FARES.**

| For | 1st Class | 2nd Class | European steerage | 3rd Class with food | 3rd Class without food |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs |
| Singapore .. | 300 | 210 | 158 | 105 | 84 |
| Hongkong .. | 480 | 270 | 203 | 135 | 108 |
| Shanghai .. | 540 | 320 | 240 | 160 | 123 |
| Kobe .. .. | 610 | 380 | 285 | 190 | 152 |

For Revised Passage Tariff Apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No.— 20279 Telegrams — YUSEN.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

## O.S.K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

| Steamer. | Commander. | Tons. | Arrival. | Departure. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Celebes Maru | H. Morita | 5350 | 13th Mar. | 27th Mar. |
| *Hono Maru | G. Fujita | 5763 | 28th Mar. | 11th Apr. |
| *Argun Maru. | T. Inouye | 6609 | 10th Apr. | 24th Apr. |
| Uga Maru. | .. | .. | 14th Apr. | 28th Apr. |
| *Borneo Maru. | T. Motoshige | 5864 | 25th Apr | 9th May |
| Sumatra Maru. | Y. Saito | 5863 | 11th May. | 25th May |

*Calling at Honkong.

For particulars apply to:—
T. OHARA, Manager
Phone No. 22150. Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
P. O. Box, No. 355.
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

**INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX**
Statutory Statement of Account prepared
Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN
**B. L. THOSAR,**
Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.



INSURANCE.

**THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO. LTD.**
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INSURANCE WITH THE EMPIRE OF INDIA IS THE BEST POLICY.
LOW PREMIUMS, LIBERAL CONDITIONS.
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THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA.
ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.
Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
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This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E. C.
We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.
(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.
SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva or (Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.
All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No V. P. P. will receive our attention.
The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

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ESTABLISHED 1876
NO 35, MEDOWS STREET.
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,600.
Investments in Government and Approved securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 36 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on first 12 months' subscription.
For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:—
GAJANAND SADANAND DESAI,
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INSURANCE

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**REDUCED RATES FOR INDIAN LIVES**
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According to the Government Blue Book. THE OLDEST LIFE OFFICE OF BENGAL.

## The Hindu Mutual Life Assurance Ltd.
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|---|---|
| Insurance Funds over .. | Rs. 3,00,000 |
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This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India
We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before insuring elsewhere.
For particulars apply to:— P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L. Secretary.
285/10, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA

C. M. SHAH & Co., *Chief Agents For Bombay Presidency* Kapadia Building, Ardeshir Dadi Street, Girgaum Back Road, Bombay,

S. H. THACKER, *Chief Agents:—For Gujrat, Kathiawar,* Raipur, Naiwada No. 1149/2 Ahmedabad,

*Chief Agents For C. P. & Berar:—* S. R. DONGRE & Co., Sitabaldi Nagpur.

## THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.
ESTABLISHED:—1910:

Dividend declared 1921 .. .. .. 20% Dividend declared previous years .. 15-20
Dividend declared 1922 .. .. .. 3%

The Safest office for Life insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1/- or /8/- per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA.

## SURE MALARIA (AGUE) CURE.
**Prof. T. K. GAJJAR'S IONIC REMEDIES**

AGUE MIXTURE .. for Malaria and Dengue; Curative.
GERMICIDE .. a valuable preventive for Plague, Cholera, etc.
FEVER DROPS .. best for all Fevers, and cheaper than Quinine.
LIVER SOLUTION .. best reliable antiseptic, purgative.
Cologne Water, Embrocation, Tooth Powder, Ringworm Ointment, etc., can also be had.

**FREE TO POOR PATIENTS.**

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PROF. GAJJAR'S IONIC PHARMACY, KHETWADI MAIN ROAD, BOMBAY.

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(Founded by Sir P. C. RAY)
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ASVAN = BEST NERVINE TONIC
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Mist PEPSIN Comp.
TONIC GLYCEROPHOSPHATES

SYRUP BRAHMI and SYRUP VASAKA with HYPOPHOSPHITES and TOLU

BOMBAY DEPOT:— **THE POPULAR PHARMACY,**
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Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

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CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

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Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words, 'Apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle,"' to be paid for.

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Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

## SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—LADY CANVASSERS on Commission. Good references and education essential. Any nationality. Good income guaranteed to hard-working and intelligent No previous experience necessary. Apply Box No. 100, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." A

WANTED—ACTIVE and INFLUENTIAL AGENTS to represent the National Insurance Company Ltd., in Districts in the Bombay Presidency. Apply P. D. CHURI Branch Secretary, Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. A 22797

WANTED—TRAVELLING AGENTS. Daily orders of ottosinger worth Rs. 20 compulsory. Salary Rs. 50. Cash security Rs. 100. R. KUMAR PERFUMERY, Indore City. A R949

WANTED—An influential AGENT for the sale of the "Bombay Chronicle" at Hyderabad (Deccan). Apply to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," Fort, Bombay. A

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

AN experienced L.T.M. will coach up students in Textile line and will give hints essential to mill-owners and piece-goods merchants. One or two applicants will get the chance. Apply sharp stating terms to Box No. 717, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." A M936

## HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—SHOPS and OFFICES in Kanta Building on Kalbadevi Road. Moderate Rent. Apply on the premises between 3 and 6 p.m. or KISHORDAS PURSHOTAMDAS MANGALDAS, Malabar Point, next to Government House. M935

## BOOKS AND STAMPS.

ENGLISH EDITION.—KESHMIRI KOK SHASTERA.—A book, containing 36 coloured pictures, translated from old Shasteras into English, a gift for youth. Price a copy cloth bound Rs. 5. Ask to: H. W. & CO. LUDHIANA. L R946

## PROFESSION

**FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.**

(Under Special Diet.)

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS OF THE INfallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once, per V.P.P. for As. 8 to meet the cost of its transmission Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc. **PANDIT KRIPARAM** (Specialist in Leprosy.) 8, Nandibegan Lane, Salkhia, (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," a guide to cure Leprosy, Price Re. 2 postage As. 4 extra.

## TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

PURE famous durable PURE SWADESHI SILK KHADDAR for gents' suits twenty yards single width cost Rs. 27/8. GANGA STORES, Kasganj, U.P. T R948

LIST of complete existing VACANCIES in India and abroad supplied weekly for Rs. 4 yearly. Single copy -/2/- in postage stamps. Write "WANTED", Delhi. T R947

## PHOTOGRAPHY.

### PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelop.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle,"
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

| | per column inch per insertion. |
|---|---|
| 1st Insertion | ... Rs. 7-8-0 |
| 2nd Insertion | ... Rs. 5-8-0 |
| 3rd Insertion | ... Rs. 4-8-0 |
| 4th and Subsequent Insertions | ... Rs. 3-8-0 |

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

## TO BE LET.

A Spacious GROUND FLOOR for Showroom or Offices with a large basement in the centre of business locality. Apply CLUBWALLA & CO., 44, Bastion Road, Fort, Bombay M928

### THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS CO. LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that TEMPORARY RECEIPT No. 11815 in respect of 20 Ordinary Shares Nos. 266809 to 266828 of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Limited, standing in the name of Mr. Venishanker Revashanker Sukla has been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified to the Company at their registered office, Tramway Building, Post Fort, Bombay No. 1 within 15 days from the date hereof, otherwise a duplicate Temporary Receipt will be issued irrespective of any claim in respect thereof.

Dated 25th March, 1925. R945

## TENDERS.

### GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

SALE OF G. I. P. BUILDINGS AT NANDGAON.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for dismantling and removing the material and clearing site of 7 old buildings at Nandgaon as shown on Plan (which may be inspected in the Divisional Engineer's Office, G. I. P. Railway, Parel).

2. The successful tenderer will be required to pay on acceptance the full amount of tender and to deposit a sum of Rs. 200 (Rupees two hundred only) as a guarantee that the site will be cleared within two months from the date of the acceptance of tender failing which the deposit as well as any material remaining on the ground will be forfeited.

3. All tenders must be addressed to the Divisional Engineer, Parel, and should reach the undersigned not later than FRIDAY, the 3rd April, 1925.

4. The Divisional Engineer does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender or to assign any reason for non-acceptance of a tender.

Divisional Engineer, Parel.
C2286 G. I. P. Railway, Bombay.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

### NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that as from the 24th February, 1925, Mr. L. A. MORRISON has ceased to have any interest in the future business of W. CROWDER and COMPANY, and likewise his power to act on behalf and in the name of the Managing Agents of W. CROWDER and COMPANY, LIMITED, and THE CROWDER ENGINEERING WORKS COMPANY, LIMITED has ceased as from the aforesaid date.

(Sd.) M. H. CROWDER.
for Self and for and on behalf of the Managing Agents of W. Crowder & Co., Limited and The Crowder Engineering Works Co., Limited. C22965

### NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the services of Mr. F. L. LATHAM have been dispensed with as from the 20th March, 1925.

For W. CROWDER & CO., LIMITED,
(Sd.) W. CROWDER & Co.,
C22967 Agents.

### THE MORARJEE GOCULDAS SPG. & WVG. CO., LTD.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that an adinterim Dividend for the half year ended 31st December, 1924, at the rate of Rs. 60 (Rupees Sixty only) per share will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company, on and after TUESDAY, 7th April, 1925, between the hours of 12 noon and 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), to those shareholders whose names will have stood on the Register of the Company on the 28th March, 1925.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 30th instant, to MONDAY, the 6th April, both days inclusive.

Dividend Warrants will be posted in due course to the Registered addresses of Shareholders. Change of address, if any, should be notified without delay on receipt of this notice.

By Order of the Board,
MORARJEE GOCULDAS & CO.,
Agents,
The Morarjee Goculdas S. & W. Co., Ltd.
C22964

### THE STANDARD MILLS CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at Bombay House, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th April, 1925, at 3-0 p.m. (S. T.).

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 30th March, 1925, to THURSDAY, the 9th April, 1925, (both days inclusive).

By Order of the Board,
For and on behalf of the Standard Mills Co., Ltd.,
Tata Sons, Ltd., Agents,
By their Constituted Attorney,
S. D. SAKLATVALA.
Bombay, 25th March, 1925. C22960

### THE JAMSETJEE NESSERWANJEE PETIT INSTITUTE.

NOTICE

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the above Institute will be held on TUESDAY, the 31st March, 1925, at 6 p.m. (S. T.) in the Hall of the Institute, Hornby Road, to transact the following business:—

1. To adopt the Committee's Report and Audited Statement of Accounts for the year 1924.
2. To appoint six Directors in accordance with the returns of the Voting Papers for the current year.
3. To elect two Auditors for 1925.

And to transact such other business as may be brought before the Meeting by the Chairman.

SORAB B. DADYBURJOR,
Hon. Secretary.
Bombay, 17th March, 1925. 22908

## LEGAL NOTICES.

### IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY,

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of LINGAYA SAYANNA JAYA, of Bombay, Telugu Hindu Inhabitant, a building Contractor, residing at Dadar without the Fort. ..... Deceased.

VENKATSWAMY LINGAYA JAYA, of Bombay, Telugu Hindu Inhabitant, a Building Contractor, residing at Kamatipura 8th Street ,without the Fort. ..... Petitioner.

**All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration**

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this eighteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-five, and in the fifteenth year of our Reign.

(Sd) P. B. MALABARI
Registrar.
R. B. PATEL.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

The 18th day of March 1925.
Messrs. JUDAH & SOLOMON,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C22966

## LEGAL NOTICES.

### IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 688 OF 1917.

BANSILAL MOTILAL ... Plaintiff.
vs.
GOVINDLAL BANSILAL and others ... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Consent Decree made in the above suit and bearing date the 12th day of October, 1922 and the Order date the 14th day of February, 1924, the following immoveable properties will be sold by Public Auction at the premises under the directions of the Commissioner of this Honourable Court.

Lot No. I.—On Tuesday, the 7th day of April 1925 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Lot No. II—On WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of April, 1925 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Lot No. III.—On THURSDAY, the 9th day of April, 1925 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

PARTICULARS.

LOT NO. I.

All the right, title and interest of the parties to the above suit in all that piece or parcel of land or ground (formerly of quit and ground rent tenure but since redeemed) with the messuage hereditaments and premises situate, lying and being at Duncan Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 244 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1756, New No. 8387, Old Survey No. 1297, New Survey No. 4757 and Cadestral Survey No. 3550, Bhulesnwar Division and assessed by the Bombay Municipality in C. Ward No. 7327, Street No. 53 and 59 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by sweepers passage, on or towards the West by Duncan Road, on or towards the North by the property of Lukmanji Moosaji and on or towards the south by the property formerly or now of Pandu Ramji.

LOT NO. II.

All the right, title and interest of the parties to the above suit in all that piece or parcel of Fazindari land or ground with the messuage tenements sheds or buildings standing thereon situate, lying and being at Haines Road, without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2350 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue with other land under New No. 13691, New Survey No. 2/3461 (part) and Cadestral Survey No. 1816 of Byculla Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward Nos. 7049-50, Street Nos. 1-2 Ward No. 7054, Street No. 97-99 and Ward No. 7055, Street No. 101-105 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East partly by the property of Dwarkadas Lalloobhoy, partly by the property of Ali Mahomed Gulam Hussein, partly by the property of Gangadas Dayabhai and partly by the property of mosque, on or towards the West partly by Haines Road and partly by the property of Vithal Sakharam Pandhare, on or towards the North partly by the property of City Improvement Trust and partly by the property of the mosque and on or towards the South partly by Hains Road and partly by the property of Shaki Ratansi and partly by the property of Dwarkadas Lalloobhai.

LOT NO. III.

All the right, title and interest of the parties to the above suit in all that piece or parcel of land of Government toka land or ground, with the messuage, tenements, chawls and bungalow standing thereon situate, lying and being at Parel Tank Road, without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 23830 square yards or thereabouts and registered as to a portion thereof in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 101, New No. 14242, Old Survey No..... and New Survey No. 1-2/2483 and as to remainder thereof under Old No. 127, New No. 14302 and New Survey No. 1/2476 and Cadestral Survey No. 426 of Parel Sewri Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under F Ward No. 2479 (1), Street No. 1173 Ward No. 2479 (1a), Street No. 1173 aa, Ward No. 2479 (2), Street No. 1173 (a), Ward No. 2479 (3), Street No. 1173 B, Ward No. 2479 (4), Street No. 1173 C, Ward No. 2479 (5), Street No. 1173 D, Ward No. 2480, Street No. 1174 and Ward No. 2481, Street No. 1175 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of the Tata Hydro Electric Power Supply Co., Ltd., on or towards the West by partly by Parel Tank Road and partly by the property of Haji Jan Mahomed Allarakhia, on or towards the North by the property of Karsondas Govindji and on or towards the South by the property of Haji Jan Mahomed Allarakhia.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. MERWANJI KOLA & Co., Attorneys for the plaintiff abovenamed at No. 14 K, Hammam Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 10th day of March, 1925.
(Sd). H. H. WADIA,
22860 Commissioner.

## AUCTION SALES.

### MEHTA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND G. I. P. RAILWAY.
119, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay,
Telephone No. 21285.

AUCTION SALE OF 50 TONS WHITE JAVA SUGAR.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 26th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co. Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction by order of Messrs. Strauss and Co., Ltd., at Khand Bazar at the shop of Messrs. Ratanji Khimji and Co., and on account and at the risk of F & J. Fattal:—

502, Bags of White Java Sugar about 50 tons marked G.K. & P.N.

MEHTA AND CO.,

### CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 20521.

THE AUCTION SALE OF 1 CASE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.

By order of the Bank concerned and on account and risk of the Good Luck Shoe Co. Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 30th March at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) the following:—

1 case of boots and shoes.

N.B.—25 per cent. of deposit required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

## AUCTION SALES.

### BENNETT & CO.

139, Apollo Street, Fort.

SALE OF THE RIGHTS OF CATCHING FISH CUTTING GRASS ETC., ETC.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 26th March, at 3 p.m. (B. T.) at the Municipal Office, 2nd floor, Executive Engineer's Department, the several rights for the period of one year from 1st April, 1925, to 31st March 1926, of Executive Engineer's Department, viz., catching fish from Deonar, cutting grass at Mount Road, cutting and growing grass on the side of the drain between the G. I. P. Railway and Fair Weather Chamber at DeLisle Road up to Tank, opposite Arthur Road Hospital, cutting and growing grass on the sides of the Water Course situated on the East of the Tulsi Pipe Line Road, between Elphinstone Road and Dadar Road, and from the Chinchpogly compound at the junction of DeLisle Road and Arthur Road, cultivating land at Deonar, and gathering cocoanuts from the trees in Queen's Road A Ward, and Hornby Vellard G Ward.

For conditions of sale, apply in the Municipal Office or to the undersigned.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

On SUNDAY, the 29th inst., at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Cooperage opposite the Bandstand "Pabani House" made to order season wood household furniture by Lazaras and Roberts, rich glass, crockery and plated ware, silver ware, sliding dining table, arms and without arm chairs, Jacobine furniture of the latest design, large mirror back sideboard and dinner wagons, rich, carpets, screens, purdahs, very rich artistic made mirror back, Cabinets Parian; Bronze marble and terra cotta figures, brass vases and ornaments, roll top writing table, office chairs, glass door book and silver show cases, reclining sofas, single and double bedsteads, mirror and panel doors, almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash hand tables, cloth and gown presses, one sweet tone cottage piano, large double spring phonograph Perambulator, hat stands, large English ice box with refrigerator, tiled teapoys, utensils, etc., etc.

The property of C. E. Lynch Blosse, Esq. Dy. Commissioner of Police Bombay, proceeding to Europe.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

FURNITURE SALE AT BALLARD PIER.

ON THURSDAY, the 26th day of March, 1925, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Ballard Pier, New Custom House, Top Floor, very valuable and handsome made-to-order carved and plain household furniture, by Roberts, Wimbridge, Dewji, etc., and also Jacobean rich pictures, and ornaments, cut glassware, best platedware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, side board and dumbwaiters, one sweet tone iron frame cottage piano, crockery stands, Chesterfield sofas, and easy chairs, fancy cabinets, vases and figures, fancy brass ornaments, E. table lamps and fans, single and double bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, dressing chest of drawers reclining sofas, large and small writing tables office chairs, one sweet tone phonograph with records, ice box, meat safes, aluminium utensils, etc., etc.

Property of J. M. Kelly, Esq., Asst. Collector of Customs and others.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms the quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods, etc.

AT 2-30 P. M. (S. T.).

1 secondhand rubber-tyred victoria.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred brougham.
1 second hand rubber-tyred office shigram.
1 Bay Arab horse in harness.
1 Water horse in harness.
By order of the Underwriters.
5 earthen pans and 4 trappers.
By order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate

One lot unclaimed and proclaimed articles such as silver ornaments, watches, wearing apparels, blankets, nails etc.,

AUCTION SALE ON THURSDAY, THE 2ND APRIL, 1925.

Property of late Mr. R. J. Kent, Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government P. W. D.

On THURSDAY, the 2nd day of April 1925, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Costebelle" Narayan Dabholkar Road now known as Lands-End Road, Malabar Hill, very valuable and handsome made-to-order seasonwood furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, large sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, mirror back sideboard, and dumbwaiters, rich carpets, screens, Jacobine furniture blackwood carved furniture leather-lined Chesterfield and drawing room suites, fancy cabinets, ornaments, vases, figures, table and wall clocks, large and small writing tables, glass door book cases, silver show cases, reclining sofas, single and double bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, dressing and wash hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, ice box, large phonograph, hat stand, cane furniture, aluminium, utensils etc., tc.

The property of late Mr. R. J. Kent, Engineer and Secretary to Government P. W. D. and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTIES AT TULSI PIPE LINE ROAD IN BOMBAY, VILLE-PARLE BANDRA, SANTA CRUZ AND AT POONA LASKARSADAR BAZAR.

Under instructions from Messrs. Ebrahim Shaikh Esmail and Amiruddin Ebrahim Poonawalla, Receivers of the estate of the late Essaji Valiji and Valiji Karimbhai by an Order of the High Court of Bombay, dated the 13th day of April, 1922, in Suit No. 1619 of 1922, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction on the days, time and place hereinafter mentioned the immoveable properties described below into four lots.

SALE ON THURSDAY, THE 9TH APRIL, 1925, AT 5 P.M. (S. T.) ON THE PREMISES.

LOT NO. I—FIRSTLY—All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground together with the messuages, tenement or building standing thereon situate, lying and being at Tulsi Pipe Line Road in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay admeasuring 1,078 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 82, 85, 531, 86, New Nos. 12898, 12901, 12902, and New Survey No. 3/1375 and Cadastral Survey No. 436 Mahim and Dharavi Divisions assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 4602, Street No. 363 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by the land of the Church of Salvasso, on or towards the East partly by Tulsi water pipe road and partly by a road on or towards the South by the land of Dhakoo Calcsoora and on or towards the West by the land of the Church Salvasso.

SECONDLY—All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground together with messuages, tenements or building standing thereon situate at Tulsi Pipe Line Road and admeasuring 444 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 82, 85, 531, 86, New Nos. 1/12898, 12901, 12902, New Survey No. 4/1372 and Cadastral Survey No. 441 Mahim and Dharavi Divisions and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, under G Ward Nos. 3936(1) and Street No. 347 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by Manmala Tank Road, on or towards the East by Tulsi Water Pipe Road, on or towards the South by the land of Janardhan Abaji and on or towards the West by the ground of Janardhan Abaji.

SALE ON FRIDAY THE 17TH APRIL, AT 4-30 P.M. (S T.) ON THE PREMISES.

LOT NO. 2—All those pieces or parcel of land situate at Ville Parle Tookdi Thana Pot Tookdi Bandra Taluka Salsette as per following particulars:—

FIRSTLY—Survey No. 126 Pot No. 1 Area 38 1/4 goonthas tax Rs. 3/4/0 bounded as follows: On the East by the land bearing Survey No. 126 Pot No. 2 of Doming Siwas, on the West by the land bearing Survey No. 131 Pot No. 2 and 3 of the Jnamdar Saheb of the District on the North by the land bearing Survey No. 135 Pot No. 1 hereinafter described and Survey No. 132 Pot No. 2 and 1 and on the South by the land bearing Survey No. 127 Pot No. 1.

SECONDLY—Survey No. 126 Pot No. 3 Area 29 1/2 gunthas tax Rs. 2 adjacent to the above plot.

THIRDLY—Survey No. 125 Pot No. 1 in half proportion area 9 1/2 gunthas tax Rs. 1-2-0 adjacent to the above plot.

FOURTHLY—Survey No. 127 Pot No. 1 Area 13.1/2 goonthas tax annas 15 adjacent to the above plot.

FIFTHLY—Survey No. 127 Pot No. 4 admeasuring 21¼ gunthas and assessed at Rs. 1-6-0 adjacent to the above plot.

SALE ON FRIDAY, THE 17TH APRIL, NEXT AT 5 P.M. (S. T.) ON THE PREMISES.

LOT NO. 3—All that piece or parcel of land situate at Tookdi Thana Pot Tookdi Talooka Salsette District Bandra Pakhadi Santa Cruz Bandra particulars whereof are as under:—

| Survey No. | Falni No. | Area. | Kharaba. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 94 | 14 | 4 3/4 gunthas. | 316 sq. yds. |

Together with trees etc. building stores built and water wheel East by the property of Sorabji Sodawaterwalla, West by the property of Zoonja Soma, South by the property of Bombay Parsi and North by the property of Sorabji Sodawaterwalla.

SECONDLY—All that piece or parcel of land situate at Tookdi Thana Pot Tookdi Taluka Salsette District Bandra Pakhadi Santa Cruz particulars whereof as follows:—

| Piece. | Survey No. | Pot No. | Area. | Tax. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 105 | 16 | 2.3/4 gunthas. | 0-3-0. |

East by the property of Haji Abdul Valad Haji Moosa West by the property of Mahomedalle Rasool South by the property of Khanderao Ganesh and North by the property of Manoo Bhoma and partly by the property of Posatia Bhoma.

SALE ON TUESDAY, THE 14TH APRIL, AT 4-30 P.M. (S. T) AT OUR ROOMS.

LOT NO. 4—FIRSTLY—All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Poona Laskar Sadar Bazar near Mulsuna Tank Pot Tookdi Haweli and bearing Old Nos. 1747-48 and New No. 1765 with building thereon of Khanas 3 Tighai and open land up to Dooghai and bounded as follows:—On the North by the Government Road, on the East by the property of Nalu Kamathi, on the South by a common Gully and on the West by the property of Sida Bin Linga Fulmali and which said property measures about 37 feet in length and 18'-10" feet in breadth.

SECONDLY—All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Poona Laskar Sadar Bazar together with buildings, standing thereon bearing Nos. 1950 and 1951 and bounded on the North by a passage on the East by the property of Shaikhmal Oosmal on the South by a Gully and on the West by the property of Bhastee and which said buildings are admeasuring about 26'-9" feet in length and 23' feet in breadth.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Payne & Co., Receiver's Attorneys at their office at Mercantile Bank Buildings, at Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 121 BAGS CRYSTAL SUGAR SLIGHTLY DAMAGED BY SEA-WATER.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on SATURDAY, the 28th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell in their rooms by Public Auction by order of the office concerned and at the risk of the Underwriters the following:—

S. S. "BARBARIGO".

About 121 bags Crystal Sugar.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.,

### J. S. MODY & CO.

APOLLO STREET.
Telephone No. 23405.

AUCTION SALE OF 38 BALES ENGLISH COTTON YARN AND 39 CASES ENGLISH BLEACHED SEWINGS.

On THURSDAY, the 26th day of March, 1925, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. J S MODY and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Pydhoni Tambakanta near Hanuman's Temple, by order of Messrs. Sorabji Hormusha Joshi and Co. and on account and at the risk of Alladin M. Lakhani:—

28 bales English 2/40s Grey X Reel.
10 bales English 2/42s Grey X Reel.
11 cases English 2/28s Bleached Sewings.
28 cases English 2/30s Bleached Sewings.

The samples of the above can be seen at the office of the Auctioneers.

Terms:—10 per cent. deposit will be taken at the time of sale and balance within 8 days against delivery order.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.
TO-NIGHT: 6-30 & 10 p.m.
JOHN BARRYMORE
in
"BEAU BRUMMEL"

The first of the famous WARNER BROS SCREEN CLASSICS to be shown in India. A POWERFUL AND BEAUTIFUL STORY OF THE MOST FASCINATING CHARACTER IN ENGLISH HISTORY.

Beau Brummel was the notorious dandy who set the fashions for kings and in the days of George IV ruled the Court by his brilliance and impudent wit.

JOHN BARRYMORE WHO PLAYS THE PART IS THE GREATEST ACTOR ON THE SCREEN. JUST NOW HE IS THE RAGE IN LONDON. In this picture he proves the wonderful ability he possesses and his interpretation of the part is not merely entertaining it is an education.

A WONDERFUL PLAY LAVISHLY PRODUCED, SPLENDIDLY ACTED, AND HISTORICALLY ACCURATE.

PATHE GAZETTE.

Prices—Rs. 2-4, Rs. 2, Re. 1-8, Re. 1 As. 8, As. 4 (Including Tax.)

BOOKING OFFICE IS OPEN AT THE THEATRE BETWEEN 9-30 A. M. and 1 P. M. and 5 P. M. and 11 P. M.

Owing to length of this programme it is only possible to give two performances each night.

CINE' MADELEINE
Grant Road Tram Terminus
Presents This Week
Hindustan's Selected Production
HARISHCHANDRA
and
SATI MAHANANDA
TIME AND RATES AS USUAL.

CINEMA MAJESTIC
Presents This Week
KRISHNA FILM CO'S.
Production
KRISHNA KUMAR
or
SACHO HAKDAR
TIME AND RATES AS USUAL.

GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA GAEKWAD OF BARODA.
NEW RIPON THEATRE, GRANT ROAD.
SATURDAY 28th March 1925 at (8-30 P. M.)
NAND KUMAR.
SUNDAY 29th March 1925 at 3 P. M. Noon
EKACHAPYALA.
Manager.

J. DIAS & BROS.
PROFESSIONAL TAILORS and GENTS' COMPLETE OUTFITTERS.
123, Princess Street, BOMBAY
SEMI SUIT with Silk Facing Rs. 9
CUT MAKE & TRIM GUARANTEED


# SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

March 25.

S S Dodassa, Gilchrist, Karachi.
S S Capo-di-Monte, Cafiero, Genoa.

## DEPARTURES.

March 26.

S S Alavi, Ward, Jeddah.
S S Bankura, Davey, Busreh.
S S Hatkhola, Altrine Rangoon.

## LOADING.

March 25.

Steamer Akita Maru for Kobe.
Steamer Bandra, for Persian Gulf.
S S Modassa:—The B I S N Company's steamer Modassa, 5566 tons, Captain J Gilchrist, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo.
S S Capo-di-Monte:—The M Italiana steamer Capo-di-Monte, 3540 tons, Captain V Cafiero, arrived in harbour yesterday from Genoa, with a general cargo and passengers.
S S Alavi:—The T M Company's steamer Alavi, 2137 tons, Captain P H Ward, will sail to-day from harbour for Jeddah, with a general cargo and passengers.
S S Hatkhola:—The B I S N Company's steamer Hatkhola, 4318 tons, Captain C E Altrine, will sail to-day from harbour for Rangoon, with a general cargo.
S S Bankura:—The B I S N Company's steamer Bankura, 1905 tons, Captain H Davey will sail to-day from harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

## VESSELS IN BOMBAY DOCKS,

(WEDNESDAY, March 25.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
2 Narkunda 9705 London, 28/3 M M & Co.
4 Ct. Genoa, 3965, Antwerp, 9/4 K N and Co.
7 Tottori Maru 3700 Kobe N F, N Y K.
8 Clan Macbride, 3,009, M Coast, 25/3, J F and Co.
8 Pilsna, 4648, Trieste, 1/4, L Triestino.
9 Dongola 4279, London, 4/4, M M & Co.
9 Celebes Maru, 4,262, Kobe, 27/3, O S Kaisha.
9 Circassia 4327 Glasgow, N.F. Graham Trading Co.
11 Clan Mactanish 4765 N.F. N.F. J F & Co.
12 Wolfsburg 3848, K'chi 27/3 L Edwards.
13 Karagola 3647, Durban 1/4 M M & Co.
14 Kalunga 2925, Hull 5/4 J F & Co.
17 Turkistan, 3,178, Mar. 28/3, M M and Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Hartfield, 2882 N York, NF, F F Campbell & Co.
2 Hymeltez, 2985, N.F. N.F. M M & Co.
6 Gamaria 2232, K'chi M M & Co.
7 Alipore 3241 Kobe 25/3 M M & Co.
14 Bandra 1877, Basra, 1/4 M M & Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

L/M Jalarashmi, 2681, N.F., N.F., Scindia S N Co.
N Smeland 2156 Antwerp N F Grahams Trading Co.
B Akita Maru, 2347 Japan, 5/4 N Y K.
F Capo-di-Monte 3544 Genoa, N.F. L Triestin.
O Tirreno 2756, Hamburg 4/4 L Edwards

## LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Naldera due about 27th March, Agent P and O S N Co.
Razmak due about 3rd April, Agent P & O S. N. Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind due about 10th April, Agent O. S. N. Co.
Morea due about 17th April, Agent P & P & O S N Co.
Ranpura due about 24th April, Agents P & O. S. N. Co.
Mooltan due about 1st May, Agents P & O. S. N. Co.

FROM LONDON.

Warfield due about 6th April, Agent M M & C.
Masula due about 20th April, Agent M M & Co.
Gazana due about 4th May, Agent M M & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Manchester due about 29th March, Agent K N Co.
City of Lahore, due about 2nd April, Agent K N Co.
Olympia due about 8th April, Agent G T Co.
City of London due about 12th April, Agent K N Co.
Castalia due about 24th April, Agent G T Co
Tarantia due about 3rd May, Agent G T Co.
City of York due about 8th May, Agent K N Co.
City of Harvard due about 17th May Agent K N Co.
Clan Macbryne due about 9th April, Agent J F Co.
Clan Macwhirter, due about 18th April, Agent J F Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Hohenfels, due about 2nd April, Agent L Edward.
Sternfels due about 12th April, Agent L Edward.
Wardenfels due about 29th March, Agent L Edward Ltd.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Benares due about 24th March, Agent L Edward.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Schiedjh due about 26th March, Agent E D Sassoon Co.
Meerkerk, due about 8th May, Agent E D Sassoon Co.
Bovenkirk due about 18th April, Agent E D Sassoon Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Cracovia due about 18th April, L. T. C.

FROM GENOA.

Ganga due about 25th March, Agent M Italiana.
Genoa, due about 31st March, Agent M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK.

Bridal Hall due about 31st March, Agent F F Campbell Co.
Sutton Hall due about 18th April, Agent F F Campbell Co.
City of Shanghai due about 7th April Agent F F Campbell Co
Kathlambe due about 23rd April, Agent F F Campbell Co.
Argio due about 7th April, Agent Volkart Bros.
Steel Mariner due about 7th April, Agent M M & Co.

FROM KOBE.

Honolulu Maru, due about 23th March, Agent O. S. Kaisha.
Nagano due about 29th March Agent N Y K.
Asuka Maru due about 10th April, Agent O S K.
Argun Maru due about 10th April Agent O S K.
Uga Maru, due about 14th April, Agent O S K.
Borneo Maru, due about 25th April, Agent O S K
Sumatra Maru, due about 10th May, Agent O S K.
Tenjalsan Maru due about 6th April, Agent N Y K.

FROM CHINA.

Jeypore due about 26th March Agent P & O S N Co.
Soudan due about 5th April, Agent P & O S N Co.
Kidderpore due about 7th April, Agent P & O S N Co.
Mirzapore due about 16th April, Agent P & O S N Co.
Sicilia due about 19th April, Agent P & O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Karapara due about 4th April, Agent M M Co.
Khandala due about 18th April, Agent M M Co.

## EXPORTS.

25-3-25.

S S Circassia for Liverpool:—440 bales cotton, Lyon Lord & Co.
S S Circassia for Marseilles:—29 cases dry casings, Ad. Meyer, 55 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.
S S Circassia for Barcelona:—500 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.
S S Narkunda for London:—400 cwt. hardee seed, A Dudat; 29 bales cow hides, 21 bales cow hides, L Tharia and Sons; 32 bales cow hides, P Hassam; 8 bales cow hides, S Esmail, 2 bundles Fox skins, K B H Karimbaksh & Sons; 1 case woollen carpets, 39 case pig bristles, Grindlay & Co. 1 case tiger and bear skins, 1 case leather suit case, Allen Bros.; 10 bales sheep skins, 2 bales goat skins, M Ladak; 2 bales sheep and goat skins, M Esmail; 34 bundles woollen carpets, F Hajioff; 16 bundleo Fox skins, M Saidahmed & Co. 3 bales goat skins, L Tharia & Sons; 3 bales sharp skins, L Tharia & Sons. 1 case cotton prints, 2 bales woollen carpets, 4 bales cotton numdas Cox & King's Shipping Agency; 1 bale woollen rugs, Coutts and Co.
S S Narkunda for Marseilles:—1 bundles cotton and woollen carpets, Khanna and Hariraj.
S S Kabinga for Hull:—6000 cwt linseed, Strauss & Co. 101 cwt myrabollams C Jawanlal and Co.
S S City of Genoa for Antwerp:—1042 cwt. castor seed, K M Nathoo.
S S City of Genoa for Ghent:—110 bales cotton, The Patel Cotton Co.
S S Ameland for Antwerp:—50 bales raw hemp, G Jothanand; 50 bales hemp, H Govindji; 45 bales hemp, T M Mehgji.
S S Ameland for Barcelona:—470 bales cotton raw, Vardhman Bros. 100 bales cotton raw, F F Campbell & Co. 50 bales cotton raw, B Cursondas and Co.
S S Medaga for Antwarp:—206 cwt gum olibanum, J Narbieran & Co. 200 bales hemp, F F Campbell & Co. 1320 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros.
S S Modasa for Ghent:—110 bales cotton, A Durst; 110 bales cotton, K Devchand and Co.
S S Modasa for Dunkirk:—80 bales goat hair K Esmail 55 bales cotton, H Nensey & Co. 110 bales cotton, P Ranchhoddas 1497 cwt cotton, Volkart Bros.
S S Modasa for Hamburg:—220 bales cotton, K Dewchand & Co. 2000 cwt linseed, Strauss & Co.; 200 bales cotton, H Rambhagat & Co. 220 bales cotton, H Nansey & Co. 300 cwt lactic casein, Midland Dairy Farm.
S S Tirreno for Passages—130 bales cotton, Japan Cotton Trading Co
S S Tirreno for Antwarp:—290 bales hemp, S Parmanand, 639 bales cotton, Ralli Bros. 275 bales cotton, The Bombay Co. 165 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.
S S Tirreno for Hamburg:—1019 bales cotton uy, Textile Products Ld. 55 bales cotton waste oil, Volkart Bros.; 100 bales hemp, S Jainarayan; 215 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co.; 550 bales cotton, Amersey Damodar; 55 bales cotton, H B Kotak 110 bales cotton, Toyomenka Kaisha; 728 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 110 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.
S S Tirreno for Hamburg:—2000 cwt linseed, Ralli Bros.
S S Capo-di-Monte for Marseilles:—32 bales silk waste, Gorio Ltd.; 5500 cwts linseed, 5000 cwts castor seed, L Dreyfus & Co.
S S Capo di Monte for Genoa:—9000 cwt linseed L Dreyfus and Co. 200 tons oldiron, Hardcastle W & Co.; 500 tons old iron H K M Jaitha Sons; 320 bales cotton, Vardhman Bros.;
S S Capo di Monte for Leghorn:—100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.
S S Pilsna for Venice:—140 cwt jawari, Gorio Ltd. 55 bales cotton, Vardhman Bros. 110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.
S S Pilsna for Trieste:—110 bales cotton, Vardhman Bros. 220 bales cotton, N Rajaram & Co. 151 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.
S S Dumana for Havre:—55 bales cotton, P Ranchhoddas; 237 bales cotton, Volkart Bros. 55 bales cotton, Japan Cotton Trading Co.
S S Paneghis for Dunkirk:—110 bales cotton K M Nathoo; 110 bales cotton, H Nensey & Co.
S S Sardinia for Hongkong:—27 cases medicine, Currimbhoy and Co.
S S Sardinia for Shanghai:—12 bundles fox skins, M A Md. Sidiq Kapur; 500 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co.
S S Celebes Maru for Hongkong:—4 cases ivory, P L Bakliwal & Sons.
S S Celebes Maru for Yokkaichi—1000 bales cotton, Toyo Menka Kaisha; 500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton Trading Co.
S S Celebes Maru for Nagoya—500 bales cotton Toyo Menka Kaisha.
S S Celebes Maru for Kobe:—100 bales cotton, C Damji & Sons; 51 bales cotton, G Dossa & Co. 2 9bales cotton, N Futechally, 300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros and Co.
S S Celebes Maru for Osaka:—500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton Trading Co.
S S Tottori Maru for Kobe—600 bales cotton, H Rambhagat & Co.
S S Tottori Maru for Shanghai:—1200 bales cotton, Amersey Damodar.
S S Alipore for Kobe:—450 bales cotton, Suzuki & Co. 300 bales cotton, G V Lanke.
S S Alipore for Shanghai:—350 bales cotton, The Patel Cotton Co.

## IMPORTS.

25-3-25.

S S Chindwara, Agents M M & Co.:—
From Calcutta:—2717 bags rice, 64 bales paper, 25 cases green tea, 27 chests cabin tea, 311 ful chests, 232 half chests tea, 300 drums linseed oil, 16 cases hair oil, 250 drums paint oil, 240 kegs and 3 cases paoint, 48 cases Medicine, 24 cases aniline dye 150 bales tibet wool, 100 half chests vegetable products, 228 bags betel nuts, 1608 bales gunny bags, 1970 bales hessian cloth, 128 balss jut twine, 88 bundles old gunny bags.
S S Chyebassa, Agents M M & Co.:—
From Rangoon—89426 bags rice, 274 bags beans, 1690 cases candles, 4243 bags millet, 69 bags pactum, 2700 bundles teak scantlings, 332 pieces teak squares, 28 pieces tin blocks, 15 bales raw wool, 16 bales old jute tarpaulins 2 bundles Chinese tea, 76 tins Chinese sauce, 77 cases catch, 2 cases Burma cheroot.

## QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchant's Association.)

Bombay, March 25

| | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Khadi:— | | | |
| Textile | 1 | 1 | 6 |
| Century | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| E. D. Sasoon | 1 | 0 | 9 |
| Elphinstone | 1 | 0 | 9 |
| Long Cloth (Full weight)34-40 inches:— | | | |
| Standard per lb. | 1 | 5 | 6 |
| Century per lb. | 1 | 5 | 6 |
| Hindustan per lb. | 1 | 6 | 6 |
| Fazalbhai per lb. | 1 | 6 | 3 |
| Textile per lb. | 1 | 6 | 0 |
| Phoenix per lb. | 1 | 5 | 6 |
| Pearl per lb. | 1 | 5 | 6 |
| Manekji (Gau Mukh) per lb. | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| Swan | 1 | 5 | 3 |
| Finlay | 1 | 5 | 9 |
| Jacob (Four Minar) per lb. | 1 | 5 | 9 |
| Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202-5203— | | | |
| Rachael per lb. | 1 | 6 | 0 |
| Pearl per lb. | 1 | 5 | 6 |
| E. D. Sassoon per lb. | 1 | 5 | 0 |
| Long Cloth X Quality:— | | | |
| Rachael per lb. | 1 | 6 | 0 |
| Kohinoor per lb. | 1 | 7 | 0 |
| Swan Finlay per lb. | 1 | 6 | 6 |
| Long Cloth Satin Calender, 34-40— | | | |
| Textile (Hand) per lb. | 1 | 5 | 3 |
| Spring (Merchant) per lb. | 1 | 5 | 3 |
| Century (Bugle) per lb. | 1 | 4 | 6 |
| David per lb. | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| Tara per lb. | 1 | 4 | 6 |
| Edward Mohur per lb. | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| Sundari Brand per lb. | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| Dhooties 7, 8 and 9 yards:— | | | |
| Spring (Balance) per lb. | 1 | 7 | 3 |
| Jacob E. D. per lb. | 1 | 5 | 6 |
| Textile (Bicycle) per lb. | 1 | 6 | 9 |
| Dhooties 10 yards:— | | | |
| Spring (Balance) per lb. | 1 | 6 | 3 |
| Textiles (Bicycle) per lb. | 1 | 5 | 9 |
| Check Grey Drill:— | | | |
| Standard per piece | 5 | 14 | 0 |
| Phoenix per piece | 5 | 14 | 0 |
| Swan Finlay per piece | 5 | 14 | 0 |
| Hindustan No. 902 per piece | 6 | 4 | 0 |
| Pearl Pebaney per piece | 6 | 4 | 0 |
| Bleached Check:— | | | |
| Kasturchand per piece | 7 | 5 | 0 |
| Bombay United per piece | 7 | 2 | 0 |
| Black Check:— | | | |
| Textile per piece | 7 | 12 | 0 |
| E. D. Rachael per piece | 6 | 8 | 0 |
| Gabrun No. 5124:— | | | |
| Pearl | 11 | 4 | 8 |
| Hindustani | 11 | 6 | 0 |
| Salita:— | | | |
| Century per lb. | 1 | 4 | 6 |
| Spring (Merchant) per lb. | 1 | 4 | 9 |
| Textile per lb. | 1 | 4 | 9 |

## RECEIPTS

Bombay, March 25.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 24th March, 1925.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton | 21444 | Bales |
| Wheat | 14603 | Cwts |
| Linseed | 40503 | " |
| Rape etc. | 5436 | " |
| Gingellyseed | 1856 | " |
| Poppyseed | Nil | " |
| Groundnuts | 3576 | " |
| Castorseed | 9004 | " |
| Rice | 1168 | " |
| Myrabollams | 1774 | " |
| Cottonseed | 10687 | " |
| Mowraseed | Nil | " |
| Gram | 5221 | " |
| Juwar | 191 | " |
| Masur | Nil | |
| Barley | 451 | |
| Bajri | 3140 | " |
| Coal | 2328 | Tons. |

## WHEAT AND SEEDS.

London, Mar. 24.

Business was done to-day in Linseed Bombay for April shipment to Hull at £ 23¼. In Linseed La Plata for March/April shipment to Hull at £ 20 3/4 and for April/May and May/June shipment at £ 20 7/8.
In Wheat, Cargo, Australian for March shipment to Italy at 64/-.

## WHEAT.

London, Mar. 24.

Barletta Russo 63 1/2 lbs. M/A. sellers 64/3
Rozario Santa Fe 64 lbs. M/A. sellers 65
Tone:—Closed firm and dearer with more inquiry.
Australian M/A. sellers 62/6
Choince White Karachi Feb/Mar. value 62
Soft Red Karachi Feb/Mar. value 61
Tone:—Closed firm and dearer with more inquiry.
Club No. 2 Calcutta 63 quoted for A/M. Cargo, Australian 64 paid for March shipment to Italy.

## WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, March 25. (6-30 p. m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by The Bombay Marwari Chamber of Commerce:—

| | Bazaar Terms. Ready Rs. a. p. | Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|---|
| Wheat, White Delhi 70-30 | 65 0 0 | 9 6 0 |
| Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30 | 64 0 0 | 9 4 0 |
| Wheat, Karachi Bangla | 66 0 0 | 9 9 0 |
| Rapeseed, Brown Delhi | 10 7 0 | 10 15 0 |
| Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore | 10 6 0 | 10 14 0 |
| Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore | 11 6 0 | 11 14 0 |
| Linseed, Brown Bold | 12 14 0 | 13 6 0 |
| Linseed, Brown Thin | 12 8 0 | 13 0 0 |
| Teelseed, White 85-15 | 70 0 0 | 14 4 0 |
| Teelseed, Gajar 75-25 | 68 0 0 | .... |
| Teelseed, Gajar 50-50 | 65 0 0 | .... |
| Teelseed, Black | 62 0 0 | 12 8 0 |
| Poppyseed, White | 13 8 0 | 14 0 0 |
| Groundnuts | 64 9 0 | 12 14 0 |
| Mowraseed | 9 8 0 | 10 0 0 |
| Barley | 46 0 0 | 6 8 0 |
| Castroseed | 65 0 0 | 13 0 0 |
| Cotton Seed Ready | .... | .... |
| Delivery | .... | .... |
| Jira | 12 0 0 | .... |
| Forward, | Rs. a. p | |
| Wheat, May | 8 7 3 | |
| Linseed, May | 13 6 6 | |

## LINSEED.

London, Mar. 24.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags:—
A/M. sellers £22 7/8
Linseed Tone:—Quiet and rather easier.
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net:—
April sellers 46/3
May/Aug. sellers 46/4 1/2

London, Mar. 24.

Linseed La Plata Argentine closed with moderate trade at the decline. Closed at £20 3/4 paid and sellers for Mar/Apl.
Cottonseed Bombay was inactive and closed at £9 5/8 sellers for Mar/Apl.
Castorseed Bombay £22 5/8 mar/Apl. sellers—Neglected.
Rapeseed Turia M/A. sellers. £20 3/4
Brown Cawnpore M/A. Hull Quoted £19 1/2

## COUNCIL BILLS.

London, Mar. 24.

Tenders were received to-day at the Bank of England for one crore of rupees of India Council Bills.
No applications were received for Deferred and Immediate Telegraphic Transfers.
The amount to be offered for Tender next week will be Rs. 1,00,00,000.

## THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, Mar. 25.

The depression over the South-West Punjab has been almost stationary and has caused nearly general rain or snow in Kashmir with a few falls in the North Punjab and North-West Frontier Province.
Chief amounts are:— Murree one inch, Rawalpindi and Gilgit a half, Sonamarg one and a half, and Drosh a quarter.
Temperature is more than ten degrees above normal in the Punjab.
Forecast:— Extension of rainfall in the Frontier and the Punjab Hills.—A.P.

## METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, March 24.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.
Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. 29.791 inches.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Temperature of Air | 83.7 | degrees. |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer | 73.8 | " |
| Dew Point | 68.5 | " |
| Relative humidity of Air | 62% | " |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) | 2.0 | " |
| Maximum temperature of Air | 91.6 | " |
| Minimum do. do. | 76.0 | " |
| General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight | NNE, ESE, NNW. | |
| Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight | 161 | miles. |

## SUN., MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY

| Day of Week. | Day of Month. | HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time. h. m. | Depth on Still. ft. in. | LOW WATER. Day of Month. | Bombay Mean Time. h. m. | Depth on Still. in ft |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Mar. | | | Mar. | | |
| W. | 25 | 12 5 | 28 6 | 25 | 5 45 | 15 8 |
| | | .. | .. | | 17 52 | 16 7 |
| Th. | 26 | 0 18 | 28 8 | 26 | 6 19 | 15 7 |
| | | 12 47 | 28 5 | | 18 27 | 17 2 |
| Fri. | 27 | 0 52 | 28 2 | 27 | 6 50 | 15 8 |
| | | 13 23 | 28 1 | | 19 2 | 18 0 |
| Sat. | 28 | 3 4 | 28 1 | 28 | 9 30 | 17 2 |
| | | 15 39 | 26 1 | | 21 11 | 19 1 |
| Sun. | 29 | 1 50 | 26 6 | 29 | 7 51 | 16 9 |
| | | 14 36 | 26 6 | | 20 13 | 19 8 |
| M. | 30 | 2 19 | 25 7 | 30 | 8 23 | 17 7 |
| | | 15 16 | 25 8 | | 20 55 | 20 7 |
| Tu. | 31 | 2 52 | 24 8 | 31 | 9 1 | 18 4 |
| | | 16 9 | 25 0 | | 21 57 | 21 4 |

## SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

March 26 (Thur) Sunrise 6-39; Sunset 6-51
Mar. 27 (Fri.) Sunrise 6-38; Sunset 6-51
Mar. 28 (Sat.) Sunrise 6-37; Sunset 6-52
Mar. 29 (Sun.) Sunrise 6-36; Sunset 6-52
Mar. 30 (Mon.) Sunrise 6-35; Sunset 6-52
Mar. 31 (Tue.) Sunrise 6-34; Sunset 6-52

## OUTWARD MAILS.

Bombay, March 24.

| | For. | Steamer. | Date. | Mails close at |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | England | .. | .. | .. |
| 2 | Austria and Italy (superscribed) unregistered. | S/S Pilsna .. | 1st April '25 | 8 a. m. |
| 3 | Japan | .. | .. | .. |
| 4 | China | .. | .. | .. |
| 5 | Shanghai (superscribed) | .. | .. | .. |
| 6. | Singapore ( ,, ) | .. | .. | .. |
| 7. | Strai s Settlements | .. | .. | .. |
| 8. | Mauritius | .. | .. | .. |
| 9. | East Africa | .. | .. | .. |
| 10. | South Africa | .. | .. | .. |
| 11. | Seychelles | .. | .. | .. |

# DIFFERENTIAL TREATMENT TO EUROPEAN PRISONERS.

## OBJECTION RAISED IN U. P. COUNCIL.

LUCKNOW, Mar. 25.

There was an excited debate in the United Provinces Legislative Council on the Swarajist motion for reduction of the Jail demand by Re. 1/- Mr. Bhagwati Sahai Bedar moved this token reduction in respect of the item regarding superintendence of Jails. Mr. Bedar's motion was seconded by Pandit Govindballa Pant, Leader of the Swaraj Party in the United Provinces Council, who wanted to know why Government had acceded to Col. Gidney's request to have three Anglo-Indians convicted connection with the Tundla Rape Case, whipped by a member of their own community and not by an Indian Pandit Pant refered to the differential treatment meted out to European and Indian convicts in jails regard to clothing and dietary arrangements. He wanted to know under what provisions of the Prisons Act the Indian prisoners were made to pull fans for the benefit of European convicts during the summer months. Concluding Pandi tPant said if Government deliberately made racial distinction even inside jail it was preposterous to think that the Bill should be referred back to the Council simply because a clause in that Bill contained racial prescription. It was, in his opinion simply sullying the White Document the Queen's Proclamation by dragging it out of the depths of oblivion.

The Hon. Mr. Raja of Mahomodabad, Home Member, replying on behalf of the Government said that in matters of jail administration this Government was guided by the rules framed under the Indian Prisons Act

The rules were there and it was the business of this Government to administer those rules. In regard to Agio-Indians sentenced in connection with the Tundla Rape Case they were whipped by a member of their own community according to the provisions of Para four of Section 182 (A) of the Jail Regulations. Fans dere provided for European prisoners to avoid the high death rate amongst them due to excessive heat, dietary differences had to be made simply because Europeans were used to different food outside the jail.

Mr. Bedar's motion for reduction was carried by 53 votes to 21. The entire jail demand less Re. 1/- was voted by the Council, A.P.

# PUNJAB COUNCIL.

## DEBATE ON LAHORE TERMINAL TAX

LAHORE, Mar. 25.

The Punjab Legislative Council held its last sitting of the present session to-day and devoted three hours to the disposal of official business. The consideration of the Select Committee's Reports on the Punjab Borstal Bill and certain proposed amendments to the standing orders were postponed on account of the shortness of time. The Punjab District Boards (Amendment) Bill as proposed by the Select Committee was taken into consideration amidst some opposition and eventually passed.

The Lahore Terminal Tax Validating Bill which was the last item on the Agenda paper to-day intended to rectify a certain error in a notification issued by the Local Self-Government Department which had given occasion to the question of the validity and the legality of the Terminal Tax in Lahore was the subject of a heated debate in which several Hindu and Sikh members joined. They condemned the constitution of the Lahore Municipality and questioned its competency to collect the tax and spend in the name of all classes of people when the Municipal Committee was actually run by one particular class, the other two important communities having boycotted it as a protest against its constitution.

Mr. Owen Roberts Non-Official European Member, partly endorsed the views of the previous speakers and said that the Lahore Municipality was incompetent to deal with public funds and quoted the remarks of the examiner of local funds in support of his argument, but he supported the motion on the ground that revenue was necessary to run the Municipality.

Sir Mian Fazal Hussain, Education Minister replying on behalf of the Government expressed surprise and regret at the turn the debate had taken as the measure before the House was entirely innocent and intended to correct an error in the issue of a notification and remove all doubts as to the legality of of the terminal tax. The Minister strongly defended the Lahore Municipality and its present members and said that the boycott of the Municipal Committee by certain sections of the people was the result of a mental epidemic of non-co-operation. By refusing to co-operate with the laws of the land framed by Government they did not show that those rules were bad or unconstitutional. Unless those rules were modified or changed they must be enforced and if any members brought the matter before the Council he would show that no valid criticism could be levelled against the constitution of the Lahore Municipal Committee (Professor Ranchi Ram: I accept the challenge.) It was never too late to mend and he hoped that the members of the two great communities who were staying away would cease to non-cooperate with the Municipal Committee as some of them had ceased to non-cooperate with the Government in political matters.

The Lahore Terminal Tax Validating Bill was then taken into consideration and passed without opposition. The Council then adjourned sine die. The next session of the Council will probably be held in the first week of May.

# COMMERCIAL.

## PASSING SHOW IN COTTON MARKET.

Mr. Theo. H. Price writes as follows in "Commerce and Finance" (Feb. 18):—The anomaly of an urgent and active demand for actual cotton in the Southern spot markets and an almost total absence of interest in futures occupies the foreground in the picture of last week's cotton market.

The spot markets are higher. Each day that passes makes it more and more difficult to buy good grades. Stocks of unsold cotton are small. Memphis reports say the stock of unsold cotton there is the smallest in years for the middle of February, and the secretary of the Galveston Cotton Exchange is quoted as authority for the statement that there are only 65,000 to 75,000 bales unsold there out of a total stock of more than 500,000. Exports continue to mount. At 5,789,000 bales for the season they are now 1,654,000 ahead of the shipments up to the same date last year, and within 26,000 bales of the total for the entire 1923-24 season.

But withal interest in the futures markets lags and the higher prices established during the week appear to have been but a reflection of the advancing spot markets. The Lancashire cotton mills have decided to reduce from 39½ hours to 35 hours a week the working time in those mills spinning American cotton. Incidentally, some wide fluctuations in Egyptian cotton prices were recorded in Liverpool last week. Recent estimates are that some 250,000 bales of 400 pounds each will be produced this year within the limits of the British overseas dominions, colonies and protectorates other than India and Egypt, this comparing with 79,400 bales produced in the cotton year 1918-19 and 178,730 bales produced in the season of 1922-23.

The grain markets have had a severe shaking out but the predictions that the culmination of the advance in wheat would result in a switching of public interest from that commodity to cotton have not yet been realized.

The report on the consumption and distribution of cotton, issued on Saturday, was about in line with expectations and showed that 589,000 bales were consumed in January, against 552,047 bales in December, and 563,468 bales in January, 1924. Stocks of cotton on hand in consuming establishments were increased by 114,000 bales during the month and totalled 1,433,814. They are, however, smaller than a year ago, when they were 1,637,824 bales. A slight increase in the number of spindles operated was reported.

The trade is now paying more attention to the outlook for next season, and the weather and crop prospects are becoming dominant factors. The drought in Texas is causing some apprehension. Some sections are so dry that water for drinking purposes has to be transported considerable distances.

But in this connection it is well to note that nature generally has a way of balancing her scales in the long run. Last year as a result of the unseasonable spring the crop got off to a very late start. But throughout the summer and fall the weather was ideal and the final outturn was much in excess of even the most optimistic estimates of the early summer.

It is not too late for rains that will provide the moisture necessary to give cotton a good start in the Western and Southwestern sections of the belt. In other sections crop preparations are making favourable progress. Less talk is heard of a reduction in acreage. As usual, the man who recommends that his neighbours reduce their cotton acreage will probably plant as large an area as he did last year.

In view of the many things that can happen between now and the time when some idea of the size of the next crop can t be had it is perhaps well that there is no wild speculation in cotton futures, for hysterical markets such as have been latterly witnessed in the grain pits do more harm than good, and a stable market for cotton at this time will do much toward engendering the spirit of confidence so needed in the textile industry to-day.

## AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

Messrs. A. Norden and Co., in their report dated New York, February 19th state as follows:—

It is obvious that the anxiety now being expressed with regard to the situation in Texas is well founded for, although we make no predictions, probabilities appear to be decidedly in favor of a small yield.

During the past week, the uncertainty concerning the amount of cotton which may be tendered against March contracts induced liquidation of the near position and, together with profit taking, served temporarily to check the advancing tendency of the market. There has, however, been no change in the bullish tenor of Southern spot advices; exports continue on a large scale and the Census Bureau report of cotton consumed in domestic mills during January—589,725 bales—showed an increase of 57,678 bales over December and of 11,257 bales over the corresponding period last year.

We see nothing in the developments of the week to change our views that higher prices are likely, but it is not improbable that, until speculative interests are attracted to cotton, no sharp advance will occur.

## RUBBER.

London, Mar. 24.

Para Up River Fine, Spot Apl/May 18 1/4

Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot April 20 1/2

Tone:—Market was quieter but closed firmer.

## FREIGHT OF COAL.

Cardiff to Bombay 13 to 13/6

## MONEY MARKET.

### EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 25.

B C RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 29/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 15/16.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 15/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 31/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 1/4.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 31/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/6.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 665.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 720.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 705..

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 116¼.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 111¼.

HONGKONG:—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 153.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 207¼.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 157¼.

NEW YORK:—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 280.

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.78-7/16.
London—Paris Frcs. 91.45.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 24.80.
London—Brussls Frcs. 94.00.
London—Rome Liras 117.00

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
The Exchange Market was steady but quiet.

### EXCHANGE FORWARD QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 25.

Bank's Selling T T March 1/5 15/16.
Bank's Buying T T March 1/5 31/32.
Bank's Selling T T April 1/5 29/32.
Bank's Buying T T April 1/5 31/32.
Bank's Selling T T May 1/5 7/8.
Bank's Buying T T May 1/5 15/16.
Bank's Selling T T June 1/5 27/32.
Banks Buying T T June 1/5 29/32.
Bank's Selling T T Monsoon 1/5 13/16.
Bank's Buying T T Monsoon 1/5 29/32.

London, Mar. 24.

Tele. Transfers steady 1/5 31/32
Bar Gold quiet £4.6.6
Bar Silver Spot quiet 31 9/16

London, Mar. 24.

Rentes 3 per cent. 47
Bar Silver (Spot) 31 9/16
Bar Silver 2 months hence 31 9/16
Closing Tone of Silver:—Small support—India sold—Quiet.
Interest day to day loans 3 3/4
Interest 7 days market loans 3 3/4
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th instant.

### LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 25.

| | Market Rates. |
|---|---|
| Bank Telegraphic .. .. .. | 1/5 29/32 |
| Bank Demand .. .. .. | 1/5 15/16 |
| Doc. Acceptance 3 m-s .. .. | 1/6 1/4 |
| Fes Demand. .. .. .. | 665 |
| American Dollars .. .. .. | 280 |
| Hongkong Dollars .. .. | 153 |
| Shanghai .. .. .. .. | 207 |
| Japan .. .. .. .. .. | .. |
| Singapore .. .. .. .. | 157 1/2 |

Market Steady.

### EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, Mar. 24.

| | |
|---|---|
| Stockholm | 17.76 |
| Christiania | 30.70 |
| Amsterdam | 12.00 |
| Switzerland | 24.81 |
| Prague | 161.25 |

London, Mar. 24.

Exchange on London in Paris 91.50
Exchange on London in Germany 117.64
Exchange on London in Italy 20.08 1/4
New gold marks or Reichsmark.

New York, Mar. 24.

Demand Bills 4.78.12

### DISCOUNTS.

London, Mar. 24.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. 4 1/8
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. 4 11/16
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st. 5 3/8
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st. 5 3/4
5 per cent. Rentes 18 7/8

### PREMCHAND ROYCHAND & SONS.

Bombay, March 25.

London Discounts 3 Mos 4-5/8 per cent.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 4 3/4.
Bank of England rate 5 per cent.
Money Call 6½ per cent.
Money 1 Mos. 6 per cent.
Money 3 Mos. 6 per cent.
Money 6 Mos. 5¾ per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Steady.
Imperial Bank of India rate 7 per cent.

### STOCKE, ETC.

London, Mar. 24.

Funding Loan 4 per cent. 1960/90 £90 5/8 —.1/4
Victory Bonds 4 per cent. £91 3/4 —.1/4
War Loan 5 per cent. 1929/47 £101 5/8 unchanged.
Conversion Loan £77 7/8 —.1/8
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent. £101 3/4 unchanged.
Indian Loan 7 per cent. £105 +.1/4
Consols 2 1/2 per cent. 57 1/8 —.1/4
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent. 48 1/4 unchanged.
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent. (Sterling Loan) 67 3/4 —.1/8
Govt. Securities 3 per cent. 57 3/4—1/4.

### BULLION.

Bombay, March 25.

Sovereigns Ready 13-11-0.
Sovereigns Forward Rs. 13-11-6.
Bar gold ready, Rs. 21-10-6.
Bar gold forward, Rs. 21-11-6.
Bar gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 21-13-0.
Bar silver ready, Rs. 71-8-0.
Bar silver 1st settlement, Rs. 71-10-0.
Bar silver 2nd settlement, Rs. 71-5-0.

London, March 24, 1925.

Bar gold ready, S. 86-6.
Silver ready, d. 31-9.

## BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, March 25.

3½ per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 67-11.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 84-8.
5 per cent. War Loan due 1929-47, Rs. 8410.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933, Rs. 97-8.
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55, Rs. 98-6.
5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free), due 1925, Rs. 103.
5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928, Rs. 103-2.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1926, Rs. 100-10.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927, Rs. 100-14.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930, Rs. 102-10.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931, Rs. 102-15.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932, Rs. 103-12.
6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935, Rs. 107.
4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 75.
4 per cent. Municipal due 1794, Rs. 74-8.
4 per cent. Improvement Trust due 1974, Rs. 74-8.
6 per cent. Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 98.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49, Rs. 96.
Tone of market:—Firm.

### SHARES.

BANKS.

Imperial Bank 1402/8, India Bank 72/8, Eastern Bank 87, Central Bank 23/8xd.

COTTON MILLS.

Ahmed. Advance 435, Apollo 16, Bombay Cotton 510, Bombay Dyeing 1027/8, Century 526/8, Central India 533/12, Colaba Land 144/4, Coorla 160, Crescent 242/8; Currim 470, Dawn 700, Edward Sassoon 140, E D Sassoon 1/6, Fazulbhoy 972/8, Finlay 765 xd., Globe 50, Gokak 108/12, Indian Bleaching 227/8, Indore Malwa 378/12, Kasturchand 140 Kilachand 6/2, Kohinoor 1250, Luxmi Cotton 4800, Madhavrao Scindia 52/8, Madhowji 381/4, Mathuradas 255, Maneckji Petit 2700, Meyer Sassoon 120, New Great 390, Pabanney 350, Pearls 570, Phoenix 533/12 Premier, 81/4 Simplex 210, Standard 1550, Swadeshi 635, Tata Mills 165, Vishnu Cotton 1830.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Andhra Valley 465, Alcock 195, B. Burma 315, Burma N I 78/12, Bt. Burma Pet 4/14, B. Tramway 1028 Bombay Steam 81/4 Bundi Cement 9/8, Katni Ordinary 51/4, Do. deferred 140, New India Insurance 14, Shivrajpure 54, Tata Iron Ordinary 18/8, Do. deferred 61/4, Tata Hydro 992/8, Tata Power Ordinary 395, Tata Power Preferred 510n, Scindia Steam 6/12.

### SHARES.

London, Mar. 24.

Hongkong Bank £139
Chartered Bank £21 1/2
National Bank £47 1/2
P. & O. Bank £11
Eastern Bank £6 3/8

## SHARE BAZAR.

Bombay, March 25

2 to 3 O/O.

| | |
|---|---|
| Ahmedabad Advance .. | 435 |
| Bombay Cotton .. .. | 510 |
| Bombay Dyeing .. | 1025 |
| Century .. .. .. | 525 |
| Nagpur .. .. .. | 533¾ |
| Colaba .. .. | 141¼ |
| Crescent ex-divi. .. .. | 242½ |
| Indore ex-divi. .. .. | 378¾ |
| Kohinoor .. .. | 1250 |
| New Great .. .. | 390 |
| Pearle x-divi. .. .. | 570 |
| Phoenix .. .. .. | 533¾ |
| Bharucha .. .. .. | 107½ |
| Simplex .. .. .. | 210 |
| Swan ex-divi. .. .. | 1690 |
| Swadesh .. .. .. | 635 |
| Pabani .. .. .. | 350 |
| Fazal .. .. .. | 972½ |
| Mathuradas .. .. | 255 |
| Tata Mill .. .. | 165 |
| Globe .. .. .. | 50 |
| Mysore .. .. .. | 122½ |
| Madhavji .. .. | 381¼ |
| Finlay ex-divi. .. .. | 765 |
| Gokak .. .. .. | 108¾ |
| Edward Sassoon .. | 140 |
| Meyer Sassoon .. .. | 120 |
| Alcock .. .. .. | 195 |
| Bombay Burma Old .. | 315 |
| Bombay Elec. Tram .. | 103¾ |
| Bombay Steamer Ordy. | 81¼ |
| Bundi Cement .. .. | 9½ |
| Central E. Mining .. | 32 |
| Indian Cement .. .. | 45 |
| Katni Cement Ordy, .. | 52½ |
| Shivrajpur .. .. | 54 |
| Tata Steel Ordy. .. | 18½ |
| Tata Steel Defd. .. | 62½ |

Silver forward, d. 31-7.
TONE OF SILVER—
Dull. Speculators selling. Buyers holding back. Market looks weak but we do not expect any decided fall.

### GOLD.

Bombay, March 25.

Ready:—21-10-9

| Vaids. | Opening | Highest | Lowest | At 6 p.m |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chaitor | 21-12-6 | | | 21-11-9 |
| Vasak | 21-14-6 | | | 12-13-9 |

Teji Mandi.
Chaitor 0—2—3
Visak. 0—5—0
Tone—Market Quiet.

### SILVER

Bombay, March 25

Ready:—71-10-0

| Vaids. | Opening. | Highest | Lowest | At 6 p.m |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chaitor | 71-10-0 | 71-13-0 | 71-8-0 | 71-9-0 |
| Visak | 71-8-0 | 71-9-0 | 71-4-0 | 71-5-0 |

Teji Mandi.
Chaitor 0—13—0
Visak. 1—6—0
Tone—Market Steady.

## BOMBAY MARKET.

### COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, March 25.

A further drop of 8 to 11 points in New York futures has been reported to-day. The market stood on long liquidation. Liverpool has been reported 2 to 3 points up.

Messrs. Ghaligar and Vesugars New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co., cable under date 24th instant as under:—

"West generally fair. East cloudy and some showers. Market looks lower."

Messrs Dreul and Co. have received the following cable D/ 24th instant (5-15 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

"Featureless market, appears to require something fresh to stimulate, but do not think much decline likely."

In sympathy with further lower advices reported from Home the Marwari Bazar opened at Rs. 481 i.e. half a rupee lower than yesterday's closing rate for Fully Good M. G. Broach April/May. At the opening Commission Houses and Bazar operators were sellers and the values eased to Rs. 479½. Going up by half a rupee the market further declined to Rs. 478 on selling by Commission Houses and closed at Rs 478½. At Cotton Green, the market opened at Rs. 479 and closed quite at Rs. 477½ at 6-30 p.m. on selling by Japanese and Commission Houses selling.

Fully Good M. G. Broach July/August opened at Rs. 488 and declined to Rs. 485½ on Commission Houses selling. Improving to Rs. 486½ on scattered buying the market closed easier at Rs. 484½ Bazar operators selling. Fully Good Bengal May and July were nominally quoted at Rs. 429 and Rs. 435 respectively.

The Official room rate for Fine Oomra March was Rs. 475. Whilst for Fully Good Bengal March was Rs. 432.

Our market for ready cotton remained dull yesterday with a moderate demand. Exporters were buying nice ready Broach cotton, whilst millwalas were doing nothing.

To-day 2,400 bales Bengal and 3,500 bales Oomra were tendered.

The total tenders up-to-date are as under:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Bengal | 7,600 bales. |
| Oomra | 5,900 bales. |
| Total | 13,500 bales. |

### COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS. 6 P.M.

Bombay, March 25.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Fully Good Broach April-May | .. | 477 1/2 |
| „ „ „ July-Aug. | .. | 483 1/2 |
| Fully Good Bengal May | .. | 427 |
| „ „ July | .. | 434 |

### SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 25.

| Description. | Superfine. | Fine. | F. Good. | Good |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| M. G. Bengal and S. Punjab | 457 | 447 | 432 | 422 |
| M. G. Oomra No. 3 | 485 | 475 | 463 | .. |
| M. G. Broach | 507 | 502 | 497 | 492 |
| M. G. Khandesh | .. | 463 | 453 | 441 |

### E I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, March 25.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Fully Good Broach April-May | .. | 479 |
| „ „ „ July/August | .. | 486 |
| Fully Good Bengal May | .. | 428 |
| „ „ „ July | .. | 433 |
| Good Southerns May/June | .. | 491 |

### READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, March 25.

| | | Ready average quality. | Ready Fine. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bengal | Superfine M.G. | .. | .. .. |
| „ | Fine M.G. | 445/450 | .. |
| „ | F.G.M.G. | 425 | .. .. |
| Sindh Punjab | Fine M.G. | 445/450 | .. |
| „ | F.G.M.G. | 425 | .. .. |
| Punjab Americans | M.G. | 500/20 | .. .. |
| Wardha-Hingt. | Fine M.G. | 450/60 | 485/90 .. |
| Nagpur .. .. | .. | 450/60 | 480/85 .. |
| Yeotmal .. | Fine M.G. | 445 | 475 .. |
| Pulgaon .. „ | „ | 455/50 | 475/80 .. |
| Dhamangaon „ | „ | 440/5 | 470/75 .. |
| Amraoti .. „ | „ | 435/45 | 470/75 .. |
| Khamgaon-Akola | „ | 440/45 | 470/75 .. |
| Mulkapur „ | „ | 415/20 | 460/65 .. |
| Khandesh „ | „ | 410/20 | 455/60 .. |
| „ | F.G.M.G. | .. | .. .. |
| Broach | Fine M.G. | .. | 515 March |
| „ Fully Good | „ | .. | 500/5 +25 |
| Muthia | Fine „ | .. | .. +15/17 |
| „ | F.G.M.G. | 435/30 | .. .. |
| Dharwar | S.G. | .. | .. .. |
| Coompta | M.G. | 535/40 | .. .. |
| Westerns | „ | 475/95 | .. .. |
| „ | H.G. | .. | .. .. |
| Miraj | M.G. | 520/25 | .. .. |
| Cambodia | „ | 545/60 | .. .. |

## NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

### MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

25th March 1925.

New York Market, 24th March.

| Previous Close. | Delivery. | Last known prices in Liverpool. | Closing Prices. | Since previous Close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 25.41 | May | 25.45+04 | 25.30 | —11 |
| 25.65 | July | | 25.57 | —08 |
| 24.99 | Oct. | | 24.90 | —09 |

New York spot on 23rd March, 25.65 — 15, New Orleans 25.70 +.05

Telegraphic market advices:—Featureless market.

May highest 25.57 (10.09 a.m.), lowest 25.29 (2.57 p.m.), range 28 points,

Liverpool Market, 24th March.

| Previous Close. | Delivery. | Opening Prices. | Prices at 11 a.m. | Closing Prices. | Since previous close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 13.74 | Mar. | | | 13.77 | +03 |
| 13.77 | May | 13.79+02 | 13.82+05 | 13.80 | +03 |
| 13.81 | July | 13.83+02 | | 13.83 | +02 |
| 13.50 | Oct. | | | 13.52 | +02 |
| | Egyptian | | | | |
| 34.25 | May | | | 35.00 | +75 |
| 33.50 | July | | | 33.30 | +80 |

Telegraphic market madvices:—(1) Cabled 10-10 a.m.: Light to moderate rainfall New Orleans district. Forecast:—Entire belt generally fair. Warmer.

(2) Cabled 4.40 p.m.: Small market. No rain in Texas to-day. Our travelling man wires from Texas:—"Rain in parts of South Texas yesterday, bulk Texas still needs rain."

American cross rate 4.78 1/8.

## P. CHRYSTAL & CO.

### DAILY COTTON REPORT.

Bombay 25th March 1925.
(Bombay Quotations at 2-30 p. m. on Monday 25th March 1925.)

| Description. | Ready | A/May | J/Aug. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1924/1925 Crops. | | | |
| Broach M.G.F.G. | 505/10 | 480 Mch. | 486 |
| Oomra M.G. Fine | 470/73 | 475 | |
| „ M. G. Black leaf. | 445/55 | | May. |
| Bengal M. G. Fine | 435/42 | | |
| „ M. G. F. G. | 425/28 | 432 | 428 |
| Khandesh Black leaf | 400/410 | | |
| Muthia | 430/440 | | |
| Khandwa/Sanavad | 435/450 | | |
| Jalna/Aurrangabad. | 425/35 | | |
| Harda | 455/80 | | |
| Ujjain | 450/75 | | |
| Parbhani | 450/65 | | |
| Purna. | 455/70 | | |
| Nander. | 460/80 | | |
| Barsi/Kurdoowadi. | 430/40 | | |
| Pulgaon | 465/70 | | |
| Wardha/Warora. | 470/77 | | |
| Nagpur | 475/80 | | |
| Katol | 480/90 | | |
| Adoni | 405/510 | | |
| Sindh/American | 490/515 | | |

### AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

| F. P. Bales | 1924-25 | 1923-24 |
|---|---|---|
| Receipts to date 24-3-25 | 8548000 | 6046000 |
| „ Yesterday do | 20000 | 11000 |
| Exports to date do | 6294000 | 4618000 |
| Stock at Ports 20-3-25 | 1070000 | 650000 |
| „ Interior Towns. do | 891000 | 652000 |
| „ Liverpool do | 1071000 | 698000 |
| Visible Supply 21-3-25 | 3978000 | 2457000 |
| Quantity in Sight do | 13184000 | 9999000 |

Receipts at Bombay.

| Yesterday. | 1924-25 | 1923-24 | 1922-23 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 21444 | 2327253 | 2514020 | 2489530 |

Exports by rail from 1st Sept. to 19th March.

| 1924-25 | 1923-24 |
|---|---|
| 8698 | 16702 |

Total Stock in Bombay on 19-3-25 7,65,159 B/s last year—9,43,860 B/s.

Total Shipments from 1st, Sept, to 23rd March

| | 1924-1925 | 1923-1924 | 1922-1923 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Europe | 362953 | 756181 | 513430 |
| China | 118119 | 107023 | 215000 |
| Japan | 1005165 | 922772 | 999055 |
| Coast-Ports | 19424 | 38980 | 26748 |
| Total | 1505661 | 1824956 | 1754833 |
| Aflot in harbour | | | |
| Europe | 6221 | 23139 | 11844 |
| China Japan & Coast ports | 38835 | 34365 | 62626 |
| Silver | Gold | Govt Paper. | |
| 71-14-0 | 21-12-0 | 67-8-0 | |

Remarks:—1-0 p.m. Yesterday New York closed 11 to 9 points down and Liverpool 3 to 2 points up.

The rain in Texas has again proved to be disappointing and the position is now very much as it was.

The local market is rather quieter to-day April/May Broach having declined Rs. 1½ from the opener, rates now being 479/9½ for April/May 486 for July/August and 429 and 434 respectively for May and July Bengals.

We advise buying on all good breaks.

Sampin.—Yesterday Sampin closed 335.30, 333.20 and 333.40 for March, June and September, these rates being .30 up, .30 up and .90 up respectively.

Marwadi Bazaar. Wednesday 3-30 p.m., Market:—Week.

Broach A/May Rs. 478½, July/August Rs. 485 Bengal May Rs. 429, July Rs. 434.

### COTTON.

Liverpool, Mar. 24.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 6,000 Bale.

Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp 200 Bales.

Total Day's Sales of East Indian 400 Bales.

Mid. Americans Spot:—Universal standard 14.10 quiet.

Egyptian F. G. F. Sakellaridis 37 90d

New York 11 a.m.

(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

| | |
|---|---|
| May | 25.44 |
| July | 25.70 |
| October | 25.05 |

New York Noon Call

| | |
|---|---|
| May | 25.43 |
| July | 25.68 |
| October | 25.05 |

New Orleans 10 a.m.

| | |
|---|---|
| March | 25.48 |
| May | 25.74 |

The Liverpool markets will close on Good Friday 10th April Saturday 11th April Easter Monday 13th April.

### OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Mar. 24.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

| | |
|---|---|
| May | 13.83 +.06 |
| July | 13.85 +.04 |
| August | 13.70 +.01 |
| October | 13.52 +.02 |
| January | 13.34 +.02 |

Liverpool, Mar. 25.

Future Delivery Prices:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Mar. | 13.69—.8 |
| May | 13.72—.8 |
| July | 13.75—.8 |
| October | 13.46—.6 |
| Jan. | 13.30—.4 |
| Mar. | 13.20 —.5 |

EGYPTIANS:

| | |
|---|---|
| May | 35.15+.15 |

Liverpool, Mar. 24.

| | |
|---|---|
| May | 35.10 +.85 |
| July | 33.50 +.80 |
| November | 26.35 +.65 |

London, Mar. 23.

| | |
|---|---|
| Belgium | 94.26 |
| Athens | 295.50 |

### CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Mar. 24.

| Cotton Delivery Mid. | Uplands G. O. C. |
|---|---|
| Liverpool. | |
| March | 13.77 +.03 |
| April | 13.73 +.03 |
| May | 13.59 +.03 |
| June | 13.78 +.02 |
| July | 13.83 +.02 |
| August | 13.71 +.02 |
| September | 13.61 +.02 |
| October | 13.52 +.02 |
| November | 13.41 +.02 |
| December | 13.39 +.02 |
| January | 13.34 +.02 |
| February | 13.30 +.02 |
| March | 13.25 unchgd. |

Tone:—Barely steady.

### EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, Mar. 24.

| | |
|---|---|
| March | 36.35 +.70 |
| April | 35.40 +.75 |
| May | 35.00 +.75 |
| June | 34.65 +.1.25 |
| July | 33.30 +.80 |
| August | 32.00 +.80 |
| September | 30.60 +.70 |
| October | 28.60 +.60 |
| November | 26.10 +.40 |
| December | 25.00 +.40 |
| January | 24.90 +.40 |
| February | 24..65 +.40 |
| March | 24.65 +.40 |

### INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Mar. 24.

| | |
|---|---|
| Scinde Good | 10.90 |
| Scinde Fully Good | 11.30 |
| Scinde Fine | 11.70 |
| Bengal Good | 11.00 |
| Bengal Fully Good | 11.40 |
| Bengal Fine | 11.80 |
| Oomra Good | 11.55 |
| Oomra Fully Good | 11.95 |
| Oomra Fine | 12.35 |
| Broach Good | 11.90 |
| Broach Fully Good | 12.30 |
| Broach Fine | 12.70 |

Manchester market steady irregular business.

Yarns:—Quiet.

### AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Mar. 24.

COTTON:—
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 20,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain 4,000
Day's Exports to Continent 8,000

Futures at New York:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| May | 25.30 | —.11 |
| July | 25.57 | —.08 |
| October | 24.90 | —.09 |

Spot Cotton at New York 25.50 —.15
Spot Cotton at New Orleans 25.55 —.15

Futures at New Orleans:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| May | 25.32 | —.08 |
| July | 25.58 | —.10 |

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 21 1/8
Demand Bills 4.78.12
Silver:—Foreign mined 67 1/8

### AMERICAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES

New York, Mar. 24.

Futures at New York.—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| May | 25.30 | —.11 |
| July | 25.57 | —.08 |
| October | 24.90 | —.09 |

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.

Liverpool, Mar. 24.

| | |
|---|---|
| March | 13.77 +.03 |
| May | 13.80 +.03 |
| July | 13.83 +.02 |
| October | 13.52 +.02 |

## AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

Messrs. Ratilal and Co. Cotton Brokers and Commission Agents, Bombay received the following cable from Messrs A. Norden and Co., of New York on March 25th.

"Market looks lower."

### METAL.

London, Mar. 24.

English best Selected Copper £65 3/4
Standard Copper G. M. B. £62 7/16
Copper Braziers £82
Yellow Metal 7 11/16
Hard Spelter 30 1/4
Corrugated Sheets £16 3/8
Tin Block £246

### BRASS.

Bombay, March 25.

| | Per md. | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brass, English .. .. | 3-4 | 60 | 0 | 0 |
| Do .. .. | 1 | 60 | 0 | 0 |
| Do .. .. | 1 1-4 | 60 | 0 | 0 |
| Do .. .. | 1 1-2 | 60 | 0 | 0 |
| Do .. .. | 1 3-4 | 60 | 0 | 0 |
| Do .. .. | 2 | 60 | 0 | 0 |

### COPPER.

Bombay, March 25.

| | per md. | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Copper German .. .. | 3-4 | 66 | 0 | 0 |
| Copper .. .. .. | 1 | 66 | 0 | 0 |
| Copper .. .. .. | 1 1-4 | 66 | 8 | 0 |
| Copper American .. | 1 1-2 | 67 | 0 | 0 |
| Copper .. .. .. | 1 3-4 | 69 | 0 | 0 |
| Copper .. .. .. | 2 | 69 | 0 | 0 |
| Japanese Copper Bars .. .. | | 62 | 0 | 0 |
| Panchteka Joint .. .. | | 27 | 0 | 0 |
| Copper, English Bars .. .. | | 61 | 0 | 0 |
| Brass Bars .. .. .. | | 39 | 4 | 0 |
| Pat Klai .. .. .. | | 67 | 8 | 0 |
| Lead, Country .. .. .. | | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| Koger Brass, Metal 3-4 to 1 .. | | 57 | 8 | 0 |
| „ „ 1-1-4 to 1-1-2, 1-3-4 to 2 | | 57 | 8 | 0 |
| German Copper 1-1-2 .. .. | | 66 | 8 | 0 |
| „ „ to 1-3-4 to 2 .. | | 68 | 0 | 0 |
| American Copper 3-4 to 1, .. | | 66 | 4 | 0 |
| „ „ 1-1-4 .. | | 67 | 0 | 0 |

### BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS. DAILY QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 25.

| | per lb. | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kilachand .. .. | No. 14 1/2 | 0 | 13 | 9 |
| Kilachand .. .. | No. 20 1/2 | 0 | 15 | 6 |
| Currimbhai .. .. | No. 12 1/2 | 0 | 13 | 6 |
| Elphinstone .. .. | No. 12 1/2 | 0 | 13 | 0 |
| David .. .. | No. 10 1/2 | 0 | 13 | 0 |
| Shapurji .. .. | No. 10 1/2 | 0 | 12 | 3 |
| Trikamdas .. .. | No. 10 1/2 | 0 | 12 | 6 |
| Sattara .. .. | No. 10 1/4 | 0 | 12 | 6 |
| Shapurji .. .. | No. 6 1/2 | 0 | 11 | 3 |
| Light-house .. .. | No. 6 1/2 | 0 | 11 | 0 |
| Japan .. .. | No. 40—1 | 1 | 6 | 0 |
| „ .. .. | No. 42—2 | 1 | 8 | 0 |
| „ .. .. | No. 20 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| „ .. .. | No. 32 | 1 | 5 | 3 |

### JAVA SUGAR.

London, Mar. 24.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta:—
Jun/Jul. sellers 17/9
Jul/Sept. sellers 17/6
Oct/Dec. sellers 17/4 1/2
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay:—
Oct/Dec. sellers 17
Fine White Java C & F. Karachi:—
Oct/Dec. sellers 17/7 3/4

### BARLEY.

London, Mar. 24.

Karachi Barley A/M. sellers 43

# BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

## Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Remaining Demonstration at "Congress House," Girgaum Back Road, between 3 and 4 p.m., Mahatmaji to be present.
Ladies' meeting at "Congress House," 4 p.m., Mahatmaji to address.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Criminal Sessions, High Court, 11 a.m.
University Club—Preliminary meeting, South Wing of University Building, 6 p.m., Sir Chimanlal Setalvad to preside.
Special musical concert in the Congress Exhibition, Girgaum Back Road, 8 to 11 p.m.

FRIDAY, March 27.

S.S. "Naldera" with English Mails of March 12, due at 3 a.m.

SATURDAY, March 28.

Public meeting of protest against Government re. the Rent Act, Bill, at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Fort, at 5-40 p.m. (S. T.), Mr. Joseph Baptista to preside.
The S.S. "Narkunda" with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.
University Senate Meeting, 4 p.m.

MONDAY, March 30.

Diwan Bahadur T. Rangachariar's public lecture on "The Assembly and its work", Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, 6-30 p.m., Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola presiding.

### MAIL TRAINS TIMING.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express Trains at and from Victoria Terminus:—

| | Arr. H.M. | Dep. H.M. |
|---|---|---|
| Punjab Mail | 16 45 | 12 30 |
| Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur) | 13 0 | 21 0 |
| Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) | 7 0 | 15 45 |
| Madras Mail | 6 45 | 22 30 |
| Poona Mail | 11 30 | 15 15 |
| Inter III Poona Express | 12 20 | 14 15 |
| Poona Express | 19 55 | 7 45 |
| Delhi and Lucknow Exp. | 9 0 | 21 30 |
| Madras Fast Passenger | 21 40 | 8 30 |

### POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails from Australia via Dhanushkodi for Bombay are due here on Friday, the 27th instant.

### BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Sanitary Association a magic lantern lecture will be delivered by Dr. S. R. Naik on "Sanitation" to-day (Thursday) at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Irani's Chawl at Chinchpokli Cross Road.

### SWAMI DAYANAND'S CENTENARY CELEBRATIONS.

The Swami Dayanand Saraswati birthday centenary will be celebrated in Bombay on the next month (April) for four days from 9th to 13th (inclusive) under the auspices of the local "Arya Pratinidhi Sabha."

### RASHTRIYA STREE SABHA.

Under the auspices of the Rashtriya Stree Sabha a public meeting of the ladies of Bombay will be held to-day (Thursday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the 'Congress House,' Girgaon Back Road, when Mahatma Gandhiji will address the meeting.

### CZECHOSLOVAK MINISTER IN BOMBAY.

The Czechoslovak Minister Designate in London, Mr. Jan Masaryk, and son of the present President of the Czechoslovak Republic, with Mrs. Masaryk arrive this morning at Colaba and are making a couple of days' stay in Bombay. They sail for Europe on Saturday, by S.S. "Narkunda."

### CITY'S HEAITH.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 24th March, 1925, to 6 a.m. of 25th March, 1925:—

Small-pox attacks 7, deaths 3; Cholera attacks nil, deaths nil; Plague attacks nil deaths nil; Influenza attacks nil, deaths 2.
Total mortality (exclusive of still-born) 104
Total mortality this day last year 119.

### BAND AT DADAR-MATUNGA COLONY.

It has been now arranged to give monthly band performances for the benefit of the residents of the above colony. The first of these performances will be given to-morrow (Friday) from 6 to 8 p.m. on a site selected by the City Improvement Trust and situated midway between the Dadar Tram Terminus and Kingsway on the right hand side going northwards.

### "DEPRESSED" ADDRESS TO MAHATMAJI.

An address will be presented to-day (Thursday) at 5 p.m. at the 'Congress House,' by the Depressed India Association on behalf of the "Depressed'e classes of Bombay, when all are invited to be present. Admission to the members of the "depressed" community will be free.

### LAST OF THE BHONSALES.

His Highness the Maharaja of Kolhapur and the Royal ladies of his House who were to have been present at the "At Home" given in Honour of the Dewan of Kolhapur on Friday last, could not do so as they were mourning for the death of the last surviving representative of the Chattrapati of Satara, the senior branch of the house of Shri Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaja.

### TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

Owing to interruption of land lines telegrams for Tete in Mozambique are accepted viz Beira at rates for Beira plus seven annas per word.
Cable for Zanzibar and Mombasa is now restored.

### STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Razmak" with the mails from London of the 19th instant arrived at Port Said at 6 a.m. on the 25th instant and left there at 11 a.m. the same day.

### "ASSEMBLY AND ITS WORK."

Diwan Bahadur T. Rangachariar, Deputy President of the Indian Legislative Assembly, will deliver a public lecture under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood on "The Assembly and Its Work" at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road on Monday, the 30th inst., at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) when the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Kt., President of the Bombay Legislative Council, will preside.

### LIFE OF ZARATHUSTRA.

Under the anspices of the Zarthoshti Dinni Khol Karanari Mandali (Society for researches into the Zaroastrian religion), the Teacher of the Esean Community of Bombay will read a paper entitled "Some hitherto little known rpoords on the earth-life of Zaradhustra the great law-giver" to-morrow (Friday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the Boi Bhikhaiji Bengali Parsee Girls' High School, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.

### KILLED ON THE RAILS.

On Tuesday morning Durga Matabadin, a mill operative residing at Sewri was crossing the railway lines to go to his work when he was knocked down and run over by an electric train running from Kurla to Bombay. His head was fractured and a leg was served. Death was instantaneous.
At an inquest held by Rao Bahadur B. N. Kharle, Coroner, the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

## BAWLA MURDER CASE.

### HEARING COMES OFF TO-DAY.

The much talked of Bawla murder case will be opened to-day (Thursday) at 11-30 a.m. before Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, the Chief Presidency Magistrate. The police arrangements are as strict as they were before and only very few members of the public will be admitted to hear the proceedings. No one will be allowed to stand in the Court and as soon as the benches provided in the Court room are occupied by the public no more outsiders will be allowed. The press representatives are given press passes of admission as also their peons and on each seat a label will be tacked indicating the press for which it is reserved. The police will occupy the Court room from 9 a.m. to-day (Thursday) and no one will be allowed to go there without a permit from the Chief Clerk of the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

## MAHATMAJI'S VISI TTO EXHIBITION

### GRAND MUSICAL CONCERT.

In honour of Mahatmaji's visit to the Indian National Industrial and Art Exhibition to-day (Thursday) there will be a special musical concert at the pandal when Prof. Mangeshrow Telang, the famous Bin player, Prof. Mukerji, the violin player, Prof. Abdul Majjid, Sarangi player and Profs. Vilayat Khan and Manirekar party will take part from 8 to 11 p.m.

## BIG FIRE AT NESBIT LANE.

### FURNITURE FACTORY BRUNT,

On Tuesday at about 7-45 p.m. information was received at Muzagaon Court Chowki that a fire had broken out in a house at Nesbit Lane used as a furniture factory. The fire brigade were at once informed by telephone and engines quickly appeared on the scene. For some 20 minutes after the arrival of the engines the pressure in the mains was insufficient and consequently the engines could not work. Chemical appliances were used to the best advantage, but with no good result as the whole building was soon ablaze, so that when sufficient pressure was obtained, the fire had spread too much to save the building and contents. The building belonged to Mogul Charities of which Messrs. H. S. Dehdusty and Aga Mohmed Shirazi are the trustees and is unmanned and was rented to one Jusab Mohmed who carried on business of a furniture manufacture. Consequently the building which consists of a ground and first floor was stocked with timber and other inflammable articles used in the manufacture of furniture. The property is also uninsured. The damage to the building is estimated at Rs. 50,000 and furniture and timber etc. Rs. 1,50,000 total loss of Rs. 2 lakhs. The cause of fire is not known.

## MASKED BURGLAR STABS A WOMAN

### DECAMPS WITH RS. 1,500 JEWELLERY.

Rayambai a Hindu woman residing at Garadevi reports to the police that her husband is on a short visit to Gwalior. At about 10-30 p.m. on Monday she fastened the door of her apartments and went to sleep in a bedroom overlooking the verandah. Her mother-in-law and a niece occupied the next room in which there is a wooden box containing an iron safe. She locked the safe and the box and put the keys beneath her pillow before going to sleep. At about 4-30 a.m. she was aroused by a noise in the next bed room and on going there she met a man with his face covered and wearing an overcoat who had a silver pot and tray in his hand. She tried to snatch the tray away when he dropped it as well as the silver pot and stabbed her on the right forearm with a knife. He then unfastened the door and bolted. The thief had opened the safe and jewellery valued at Rs. 1508 taken away.

## ALLEGED ROBBERY AND ASSAULT.

At about 1 a.m. on Tuesday one Osmanali Nazimuddin went to the Pydhoni Police Station and reported that he had been robbed of cash and coat collectively valued at Rs. 102. Police inquiries showed that at about 8-30 p.m. the complainant and his two friend named Chandmir Ahmedali and Ibrahimali Attarali who were employed on a boat came ashore and as they were all going through Bonyalpura, they met two men named Makhanlal and Khalil whom they knew before. The latter two invited complainant and his friend to tea and took them to their room. On arriving at the house they gave the complainant tea and then demanded money. On the complainant refusing to pay money they assaulted him and his friend. They then let the complainant's friend go on his promising to get some money from his ship. On the complainant telling the accused that he would inform the police they again assaulted him and threw him out of the room and then absconded.

## SHA HURGOWAN ANANDJEE DESAI'S CHARITIES.

During 1924 Mr. Mohandas Kamalsey, Mr. Krishnalal Mohanlal Jhaveri, (Chief Judge, Small Causes Court, Bombay), Rao Bahadur Chunilal Harilal Setalwad, Mr. Maganlal Dalpatram Khakhar, and Mr. Kishordas Purshotamdas Mangaldas acted as Trustees of these Charities. The income from various sources—such as rents of all the Trust properties Rs. 65805-5-1; Interest on Government Securities, Rs. 6881-5-6; Compensation of Set-Back Land at Pinjrapole Road Rs. 4069-8-0; and Miscellaneous receipts Rs. 4927-1-10—amounted to Rs. 81,683-4-5. Deducting from this Rs. 24,856-0-10 spent for the following Charities, viz., (1) Boarding Institution, (2) Sadavarat, (3) widows, (4) orphans and (5) annuity to Shree Gokalnathjee Temple at Mangrol; Rs. 24,273-15-9 for repairs to the properties including Municipal Taxes and Insurance Premium, and Rs. 6,989-3-1 for miscellaneous expenses, amounting to Rs. 56,118-3-8, the net income on the 31st day of December 1924 was Rs. 25,565-0-9. Thus there being an increase of Rs. 25,565-0-9 in the previous balance of Rs. 152,433-14-11, the total balance amounted to Rs. 177,898-15-8 on the 31st day of December 1924, of which Rs. 150,351-6-9 are invested in Government Securities.

## TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

The following programme of dance music will be given by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club to-day (Thursday) at 6-45 p.m. Call Sign 2FV. Wave length 387 metres:—

1. One Step—Wembly ing to Wembley.
2. Fox Trot—Burning Kisses.
3. Fox Trot—Say it with a Ukulele.
4. Waltz—Marcheta.
5. Fox Trot—Brown Skin Bay Love.
6. Fox Trot—Lonely Little melody.
7. Waltz—Flower of Hawaii.
8. Fox Trot—What do you do "Sunday Mary"
9. Fox Trot—Somebody Love me.
10. One Step—Gom Pah Trot.

A time signal will be given at 7 p.m.

## ALLEGED HIGH HANDEDNESS.

### PARSI LADY IN COURT,

A curious case of alleged high-handedness on the part of Mrs. Goolbai Ardeshir Mehta came up for hearing before Mr. N. D. Khandalawalla, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, on Wednesday. The complainant in the case is Mr. Kaikushru Bejonji Kapadia who charged Mrs. Goolbai Ardesir Mehta with insult, assault and defamation.

Mr. F. N. Godinho, pleader appeared for the complainant, the accused was defended by Mr. Davar, Bar-at-Law, instructed by Messrs. Sorab Kapadia and Chhatrapati, pleaders.

The prosecution alleged that the complainant has a eight-year old daughter Sheru who was attending the Queen Mary School at Proctor Road. The accused had also a daughter by name Roshan who was in the same school. On February 12, at about 9-30 a.m. the accused accompanied by her daughter went to the school. The accused was alleged to have asked her daughter to point out the girl who had teased her the previous day. Roshan, the accused's daughter seemed to have picked up the complainant's daughter, whereupon the accused was alleged to have caught Sheru by her collar, slapped her and gave her fists and blows, and banged her against the wall or the railings. As a result of this rough treatment at the hands of the accused, Sheru had a swelling on her head, bruises on her arms, neck and back, and complained of pain on her chest and back. Sheru went to her teacher but the teacher was not to be found. In the meanwhile Sheru's elder sister happened to be there and asked her who she was. On the girl's telling the accused that she was Sheru's sister and both were daughters of one Mr. Kapadia, the accused was alleged to have hurled some abuses and explained "Moi ago lageral, hoshe koi halka kapar vechnaro kye gulli kochi ma rehenaro." (He be damned; may be a mean nsignificant hawker in cloth, living in a lane somewhere).

When Sheru came home she related the incident to her mother. A doctor was called for who treated her for her injuries and advised to take rest. The complainant accompanied by his wife next day went to the school for in quiring into the matter. The Principal of the school told him that she had heard of the incident and promised to look into the matter. As the complainant did not get any satisfactory reply from the school authorities, he went to the accused's husband Mr. Ardeshir Pherozeshah Mehta in his office but Mr. Mehta without hearing the complainant asked him to leave his rooms.

Cross-examined by Mr. Davar, Mr. Kapadia admitted that his daughters were no longer in the school. Mr. Kapadia denied that his daughter was very sensitive and an imaginative girl who must have invented the story. Asked whether it was not a fact that the injuries complained of were the result of a game of cup-lifting Sheru had with the accused's daughter the day following the alleged incident, Mr. Kapadia denied it also. Questioned as to whether it was not true that the school authorities did hold an inquiry where Mrs. Mehta was present and informed the complainant that every one of the allegations made of his daughter were false, Mr. Kapadia said that the school authorities did not like to drag the name of the school to Court. Referring to the complainant's visit to Mr. A. P. Mehta, the complainant denied having been excited on the occasion or saying anything derogatory of Mrs. Mehta. He only said that it was not good on Mrs. Mehta's part to take the law into her own hands where upon Mr. Mehta pointing him to the door asked him to leave the room. Upon the complainant's telling Mr. Mehta that he was forcing him to go to his solicitors, Mr. Mehta said "I don't care a rap as to where you go." Further hearing of the case was adjourned.

## ALLEGED CHEATING.

### EUROPEAN ENGINEER IN TROUBLE.

The story of how an European engineer in the employ of the British Insulated and Healpy Cables Co. Ltd., was alleged to have cheated his employers to the extent of Rs. 1,250 was narrated in the Court of Mr. I. K. Mehta, Fifth Presidency Magistrate at Dadar. The accused in this case are Frank Patrick Orounke, an assistant engineer and 32 persons working as labourers under F. P. Orounke.

Mr. Sabaji Rao prosecuted while Mr. Ratnagar defended the first accused.

The prosecution story was that Mr. Kitchner an engineer in the British Insulated and Healpy Cables Ltd., was informed towards the end of January last that the accused with the assistance of some 'mukadams' and labourers working under him, was practising deceit towards the Company. The 'Modus operandi' of the accused seemed to be to enter names of bogus labourers in the muster rolls of coolies working under him and to set up certain 'mukadams' and labourers to receive the wages and bring them to him. The employers wanted to bring the accused to book and so they kept a strict watch on the accused's and his accomplice's movement. They succeeded in catching the accused and some of his accomplices red-handed on February 4, when wages were paid to the labourers. The accused, on being searched was found to be in possession of a private diary in which he had entered some of the names of the 'bogus labourers who were paid off their wages on the day in question. The accused along with his accomplices were subsequently made over to the police.

The first accused Frank P. Orounke denied the allegations made against him and pleaded ignorance of having ever known the other accused who were alleged to be his comrades in crime. He pleaded not guilty to the charge against him.

The second accused in his statement stated that he was asked by accused No. 1 to procure ten persons who would receive payments on the wages day and bring back the money to him. This was on the 18th or 19th January. He at first refused to be a party to this fraud, whereupon when he went to the work next day the accused No. 1 asked him not to come to the works for 2 days as there was no work for him. When he again went to the works after two days, he met with the same answer from accused No. 1. The bogey of unemployment stared him in the face and eventually he was persuaded to agree to the arrangement of the accused No. 1 of bringing bogus labourers. The accused No. 7 on his part promised him work and also to make him "Khush" for bringing the bogus labourers.

Further hearing of the case stands adjourned.

## A FORGED CHEQUE,

### ACCUSED MAKES CLEAN BREAST OF AFFAIR.

Startling disclosures were made in the Espalanade Police Court, regarding a huge fraud perpetrated on the Bank of India during May last to the extent of Rs. 1,68,000. Of the two accused alleged to have committed the fraud, Gajendranath Bholanath Divanji could not yet be traced while the second person Dinubhai Chandulal Mehta was put before Mr. H. P. H Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate by Inspector Lyons to stand his trial.

Mr. H. B. Spencer prosecuted while the accused was defended by Mr. K. F. Nariman, pleader, Mr. S. G. Velinkar, Bar-at-Law, instructed by Mr. J. S. Mehta watched the proceedings on behalf of the complainant Mr. S. D. Mehta.

The prosecution story was that the complainant Mr. S. D. Mehta is the Secretary of the Maharao of Cutch. The accused Dinubhai C. Mehta was the complainant's wife's maternal uncle while the accused who was absconding was a nephew of the first accused. The complainant wanted to open an account with the Bank of India out of the deposit receipts amounting to Rs. 3,48,000 which fell due in May last. The accused who was formerly entrusted with the complainant's money was asked to open an account of Rs. 3 lakhs with the Bank of India in the complainant's name and to keep the pass book and cheque books with him till the complainant came to Bombay from Bhuj with the Maharao of Cutch 'en route' for Europe. The Bank sent the cheque and pass books in the ordinary course to the accused, on May 14. The complainant along with the Maharao of Cutch sailed for Europe on May 31, when the accused handed him the cheque and the pass books. It appears that before handing over the cheque book to the complainant, the accused had abstracted one blank cheque form along with its counterfoil from the book. It was subsequently filled in with Rs. 1,68,000, and cashed at the Bank by both the accused with the forged signature of the complainant. On the complainant's return from Europe in December last, he was surprised to learn from the Bank that an amount of Rs. 1,68,000 had been withdrawn. The police were informed of the fraud and Inspector Kapilshwar traced the first accused to Ahmedabad. The accused made a statement to the police in which he admitted that the second accused had kept Rs. 67,000 for himself. Rs. 80,000 have been recovered from the first accused.

Mr. Nariman did not dispute the facts of the case and said that his client had made a clean breast of the whole affair. He had rendered every assistance to the police and that the accused had benefitted to the extent of Rs. 5,000 only out of the fraudulent transaction. There was no evidence to show that the accused forged the signature or that he presented the cheque at the Bank.

Mr. S. D. Mehta corroborated the prosecution story as narrated by Mr. Spencer.

The case stands adjourned.

## UNIVERSITY CLUB.

### TO-DAY'S MEETING,

The Provisional Committee of this proposed Club are calling a general meeting of all those who like the idea of Club for the graduates of Indian and Foreign Universities. They have prepared a draft Constitution for this proposed Club and distributed it to over two hundred persons. The meeting is to take place at 6 p.m. today, in the South wing of the University Buildings, opposite the Watson's Hotel. Sir Chimanlal Setalvad will preside on the occasion. The business to be transacted is: (1) formation of the Club, (2) passing of the draft Constitution and election of the Managing Committee and the Office-bearers.

## MEETING OF CO-OPERATORS AT DADAR

Under the auspices of the Central Co-operative Institute Bombay Branch and at the instance of some of the local co-operators at Dadar a meeting of the members of the local co-operative Societies and gentlemen interested in the co-operative movement was called on Sunday last at the Dadar English School, Lady Jamshetji Road to discuss the desirability or otherwise of organising a Branch of the Central Co-operative Institute.

Mr. Deole, after being duly proposed and seconded, occupied the chair and explained how and when the local co-operator can organise Co-operative Institutes and pointed out that theinstitutions in general find it very difficult to get workers in absence of which it becomes impossible to continue them and in order to avoid such unpleasant things he desired the meeting to consider well the important point and then to think of starting a separate Institute for Dadar.

After this discussion followed when Messrs. V. K. Joshi, N. Menon, Adhikari, Chitre, Pradhan, Deshpande and others made short speeches and expressed how the local co-operative societies by having a local Co-operative Institute will be able to join together for a common cause and to ventilate their common grievances and to spread co-operative knowledge and to facilitate intercommunication between the existing co-operative societies. Further they strongly urged to establish a separate Branch of the Central Co-operative Institute for the Dadar area and volunteered their personal services for doing any sort of work that may be entrusted to them and assured the Chair that there will be no difficulty of getting workers and that they will see that the local Institute, if started, will not suffer for want of workers and especially when they would get initial help and guidance from the active workers from the Central Co-operative Institute and its Bombay Banch and the officers from the Co-operative Department.

Mr. A. C. Desai the Asstt. Registrar, Bombay also explained the advantages that the local co-operative societies would derive if a separate Branch of the Institute is organised and also explained the Government policy towards the Co-operative Societies and the Co-operative Institute which aimed at making them (Societies) self-dependant and the Government simply to guide and help where necessary. He also offered to give every help at all times that lay in his power to give.

Thus after discussing the question of the desirability of starting a separate Branch of the Central Co-operative Institute at Dadar at full length from the Chair as well as from the members present it was decided to have a separate Branch of the Central Co-operative Institute at Dadar and the following resolution on being proposed by Mr. D. V. Pradhan and seconded by Mr. N. K. Medhekar was put to vote and was passed unanimously:—

"This meeting of the Dadar local Co-operators and co-operative societies resolve that a separate Co-operative Institute called the Dadar Co-operative Institute affiliated to the Bombay Co-operative Institute should be started and the gentlemen (named) should constitute a Provisional Committee with power to co-operate for framing bylaws in consultation with local co-operators and for taking such steps as may be necessary to constitute a Branch."

## C-IN-C'S HEALTH.

DELHI, Mar. 25.

The following is the latest bulletin regarding the health of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief: "His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has again had a fairly comportable twenty four hours. The local condition, however, is more pronounced and the medical men in attendance consider an operation necessary."—A.P.

## C-IN-C SUCCESSFULLY OPERATED.

DELHI, Mar. 25.

The Commander-in-Chief was successfully operated upon this morning at the Hindu Rao Hospital in connection with his appendicitis trouble. The trouble was located and removed and His Excellency is doing as well as can be expected.—A.P.

## NO UNFAVOURABLE SYMPTOMS.

DELHI, Mar. 25.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has passed a good day. His condition is as good as can be expected. There are no unfavourable symptoms.—A.P.

# SPORTING NEWS.

## AGA KHAN HOCKEY.

### G.I.P., "A" AND BOMBAY GYM. WIN

The encounter between the G.I.P. "A" and the Bombay United fulfilled expectations, the former running out winners by 4—1. Alimo for the United played a sterling game and prevented a large score, some of his saves being really good. Cowton seems to have taken on a lot where shooting is concerned and many good chances went abegging owing to his bad marksmanship. The Railwaymen wasted no time and registered the first goal through Chapman. Some mid-field play was followed by a scrimmage in front of the United goal where Loveday had no difficulty in finding the boards. Half time found the Bombay United in arrears by two goals. Immediately after the rest they rushed the ball down and Sequeira converted a good pass from P. Powell. This player played a resourceful game at this stage which enabled his side to have slightly the better of their opponents. Morea the winger put in a weak shot from a neat pass from M. Powell, which was safely negotiated by Coveney. A little later the Railwaymen turned the tables and had things all their own way. An individual effort gave Cowton the third goal and soon the same player ran through to score the fourth goal. In speed Cowton has improved, together with neat stickwork, and a little more practice in "first timers" should make him a valuable goal getter. The G.I.P. remained on the offensive, Cantem bringing off some big hits. No further score was registered and Railwaymen walked out winners.

G.I.P. Rly. "A":—Coveney; Callaghan and O'Brien, Chapman, Lewis, Phipps; Fernandes, Loveday, Cowton, Wallis, and Gidney.

Bombay United:—Alimo; Cantem and H. Powell; Boult, P. Powell, Marshall; Rom. Morea, Rud Morea, Race, Sequeira, and M. Powell.

Referees:—Messrs. Nagporewalla and Maloney.

### BOMBAY GYM. BEAT C. H. S. OLD BOYS.

The second game of the evening provided a keen struggle the issue being uncertain upto the final whistle. The usual team represented the Old Boys and the chances of both sides had equal support but the Old Boys had the additional support of vociferated encouragement and advice from hundreds of youthful throats. The opening stages of the match was marked by neat passing and a delightful understanding among the Old Boys and the Gymkhana had all their work put out to prevent a reverse. Thompson was conspicuous by his neat methods which were further enhanced by a total absence of selfishness. His left winger Sutton took advantage of his good passes and this kept the ball in the Gymkhana twenty-five. Fleming was well marked a fact which hindered his forward line from settling down. A long hit to Reade was transferred by that player to Nicholl on the other side who was unmarked, and he made no mistake. The flaw in the Cathedral defence appeared to be in the fact that both the inside forwards were not being marked by the backs and since the Gymkhana attacks originated in these two, the Old Boys' goal suffered many anxious moments. A breakaway by Navarra on the right proved fruitful as that player scored a fine goal from an impossible angle. This encouraged his side considerably and several excellent passes from the right winger were badly missed, Sutton missing an open shot just before half time. James was the biggest thorn in the side of the Cathedralities, his sound defence extricating his side from nasty positions. Half time was succeeded by even mid-field play followed by rapid raids on both sides. The Gymkhana forwards had settled down by now, Brett on the right having no difficulty in dealing with the opposing half and sending in stinging centres. Nicholl put in two stiff shots which were well saved by Hodgkinson. Four corners in rapid succession were cleared but shortly after, Fleming ran through to tap in the winning goal. Up and down exchanges continued and Hodgkinson brought off a sensational "tall kick." Then in a space of two minutes the School forwards missed four certain chances from close range. The Gymkhana were by defending desperately and on one occasion Spilling broke away well on the right and the equaliser seemed inevitable but Bowen deliberately fouled him, a free hit proving abortive. Spilling was unfortunate in having his finger broken while Leontzini, the centre-half sustained a nasty wound on the forehead. The latter part of the game saw the School desperately fighting for the equaliser but nothing resulted and they had to retire beaten after giving their opponents a hard fight for the victory.

Bombay Gymkhana:—Lloyd; Bennett and James; Eminson, Bowen and De La Nougerede; Brett, Reade, Fleming, Nicholl, Turton.

C. H. S. Old Boys—Hodgkinson; Flight and Mehar; Simon, Leontzini and White; Navarra, Spilling, McClumpha, Thompson and Sutton.

Referees:—Messrs. Thornback and C. D'Souza.

## BILLIARDS IN BOMBAY.

### MIKE ELIAS IN SPLENDID FORM.

Mike Elias, the well-known Champion Billiards player of India, is scoring more successes in Bombay. On Tuesday night he "measured his strength" at the Elphinstone Cricket Club with Mr. Shavaksha Vatcha, a well-known player of the Ripon Club and Elphinstone Cricket Club. Vatcha was conceded 500 points in a game of '1,000 up' and after the contest had lasted for about 3 hours Mike Elias won the game by a narrow margin of 16 points, his opponent scoring only 984. In the beginning Vatcha by his careful and consistent play, with breaks of 10's and upwards and 20's, was far ahead of Elias, at times leading by over 550 and it seemed the chance for the Champion's win was very small. Elias, however, recovered his position and by skilful and steady game piled up huge breaks. His highest break was for 95 which was made after a faultless game which evoked lusty cheers from spectators. Misfortune which dogged his footsteps at every effort at big breaks, this time brought the red and the 'object' ball in the baulk line and his herculean effort to bring out a cannon, was not crowned with success and he just missed the chance of making 100 much to the regret of the spectators.

Some of his huge breaks above 30 were: 34; 30; 47; 51; 56; 57; 68; 70 and 74. Vatcha, as the game progressed slackened, though he now and then made useful breaks of about 20's. His highest break was for 40 and the other break above 30's was for 39. As the game neared the end Elias wanted about 100 to equalise and there was tense excitement. Some more timely breaks came to the Champion's help and while Vatcha's score was 962 Elias passed it and made 967 in all. After a little effort Elias won the game, amid cheering, by 16 points. After the display of some 'fancy strokes' and 'tricks' the gathering dispersed.

It might be added that in a contest between the same players at the Ripon Club, a few days earlier, Vatcha had beaten Elias by 'over' 400 points in a game of '1,000 up,' Vatcha getting a start of 500.

## FOOT-FAULT.

### AMENDMENT TO TENNIS RULE.

LONDON, March 24.

The English Lawn Tennis Association has issued a report on the International Federation's meeting at Paris where 16 nations were represented, including Mr. Clarke (South Africa) and Mr. Slaveli (Australia). The report announces that Austria, Ecuador, Hungary, Ireland and India have been elected members. On the proposal of America, seconded by Britain, the foot-fault rule has been amended by the insertion of three clauses. After defining the position that the server should take up which is unaltered the rule reads: "thereafter, until the service has been delivered the server shall not change his position by walking or running but maintain contact with ground and keep both feet behind the baseline.—Reuter.


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(Story of the murder of Mr. Rand, I.C.S., and Lt. Ayerst in 1897)

BY

GEORGE NUNDY, M.A., LL.D.


## LINCOLNSHIRE HANDICAP.

### TAPIN WINS,

LONDON, Mar. 25.

The following is the result of Lincolnshire Handicap:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Tapin | 1. |
| Grave Fairy | 2. |
| King Willow | 3. |

—Reuter's Special.

## LINCOLNSHIRE HANDICAP.

LONDON, March 24.

The following is the revised list of probable starters for the Lincolnshire Handicap with their jockeys:—

Parth (O'Neill), Condover (Lister), Tapin (Donoghue), Jarvie Archibald), D'Orsay (R. Jones), Great Barrier (Elliott), All Green (Beary), Mignault (Smirke), Waygood (Pryor), Sunny Rose (Wragg), Westmead (Maclachlan Jr.), Pandarus (R. Kames), Page Three (Alford), Irish Eagle (Bonham), King Willow (F. Taylor), Grand Roy (Richards), Brimstone (H. Leach), Spun (A. Burns), Grave Fairy (Howard), Mademoiselle M (Murch), Likwang (Sirett), Signet (Berry), L S D (Morris), Piper's Son (G. Barber), Karl (K. Robertson), Argyle (Robbins).

You You has been scratched and Guinea Stamp is a doubtful starter.—Reuter.

RUNNERS.

In the Lincolnshire Handicap the runners were identical with the probables.

## LEAGUE RESULTS.

LONDON, March 23.

The following football matches were played in the Scottish League to-day:—

Hibernians 2, St. Mirren 0; Celtic 2, Morton 1.—Reuter.

## ROBBERY IN BURMA

A Burma Government press communique says: The Deputy Commissioner of Tharrawaddy reports that on the night of the 22nd instant armed robbers attacked a house in Gwechound village and threatened to kill the inmates if they raised an alarm, but two women escaped by the back door and raised an alarm and the villagers turned out, surrounded the House and resisted the robbers who ran away taking three inmates as hostage whom they afterwards released. No property was taken, but two villagers were wounded and are being treated in the hospital. His Excellency the Governor has conveyed his congratulations to the villagers on their brave action and his regret that two of them were wounded.—A.P.

## INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

The Viceroy is not taking any Private Secretary to England with him Sir Geoffrey De Montmorency Private Secretary to the Viceroy who is at present on leave has volunteered his services at Home and His Excellency will consequently have the great advantage of the assistance of Sir Geoffrey in any secretarial work that may be required in England, Mr. Haig, who is at present officiating as Private Secretary to the Viceroy will remain with Lord Lytton in the same capacity.—A.P.

A memorial service for the late Marquess Curzon was conducted by Canon Godber at the St. Paul's Cathedral Calcutta on Wednesday evening. The Governor of Bengal attended. His Excellency's band played Sullivan's, 'In Memoriam' before the service and Handel's Dead March at the conclusion.

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The Bombay Chronicle

*THURSDAY, MARCH 26, 1925.*

## THE ISSUE AT VAIKOM.

After a month's campaign in South India against untouchability, Mahatma Gandhi returns to Bombay to-day. By the measure of results, concrete and instant, the mission to Vaikom cannot be declared a success, though it has advanced the cause of untouchables without antagonising the orthodox. To those who imagined that Mahatmaji had only to go to Vaikom for the capitulation of vested interests, the outcome has been a disappointment. Indeed the impatient reformer is justified in ascribing to Mahatmaji a degree of indulgence which orthodoxy does not deserve, but Gandhiji's method is to conquer by persuasion and to treat the work of Satyagrahis as a means of melting resistance. His visit was a personal triumph, but beyond softening the asperity of the political stalemate at Vaikom, he has not been able to render decisive help to non-caste Hindus. We are strongly of opinion that in the restoration of civic rights, the so-called untouchables are able to establish their case without any reference to textual interpretations of the scripture. Mahatma Gandhi has been extremely patient with the prejudices of caste-Hindus at Vaikom, and his advice for the exclusion of non-Hindus from the struggle was due to his valuation of the injustice as a religious difficulty. Gandhiji was not able, in his interview with the orthodox, to refute their pleas on the basis of quotation and *kitab;* at any rate they were not convinced. An eminent authority, Mr. Vallathol, told him that the justifications cited by the orthodox consisted of latter-day interpolations in books; the orthodox contend that they are propositions of supernal origin sanctioned by the Shastras. Against this attitude, Gandhiji suggested three courses. The first was a referendum to caste-Hindus, the second an essay in the interpretation of the texts and the third a resort to arbitration. The untouchable cannot afford to base his claims on the hazards of interpretation and compromise, because it is possible for the orthodox to produce recondite objections derived from text and usage. The issue of untouchability is to-day one of civic justice, and in the Vaikom difficulty the non-caste Hindu has an unanswerable case. A road maintained by the taxpayers, the majority of whom are not caste Hindus, is reserved as a matter of invidious privilege; that is the root-issue expressed in modern terms, though it is invested with the tale of authority and precedent. Opposition can be met on rational grounds and the aspect of citizenship ought not to be subordinated to hoary contentions depending upon texts. Assuming that the orthodox Hindus are able to cite Scriptural authority, it would be a hopeless task to refute them all as pious forgeries. We take this broad, rational stand-point because we hear that the caste-Hindus have up their sleeves a formidable array of quotations justifying the wrong, and to the untouchable it would be poor consolation to know that the suffering which is the badge of his tribe, has its warrant in certain passages deemed sacred.

Gandhiji's hope of convincing the orthodox was supported by the professions of the Travancore Durbar. Both the Maharani and the Dewan impressed him as reformers. We would quote his words at Trivandrum :—

> "I am able to tell you that Her Highness's sympathies, so far as she herself is personally concerned, are entirely with those who are trying to seek redress. I am free to tell you that she considers that the roads at Vaikom and similar roads elsewhere, should be opened to all castes but as the head of the State, she feels powerless, unless there is public opinion behind her; and unless, therefore, public opinion in Travancore is organised in a perfectly legitimate, peaceful and constitutional manner and unless that opinion is expressed in an equally constitutional, legitimate and peaceful manner, though ever so emphatic she will feel powerless to grant the relief desired. I, for my part, entirely accept that position. It is for you and me to break down the opposition of blind orthodoxy."

The Travancore Durbar would have had a better case if its officials in the Legislative Council had not been compelled to vote against the opening of the road at Vaikom. We hold that the Travancore Durbar has not observed a policy of benevolent neutrality in the struggle. The test vote in the Legislative Council was over-borne by the officials who acted in team, without reference to personal convictions. To educate the holder of unjust privilege into its surrender, would be the ideal thing, but, as we find in our political struggle, the holder of unjust privilege may be too dense to be educated into surrender. There are certain primary human rights upon which there can be no paltering compromise, while there are matters of secondary reform where negotiation and delay are tolerable. We regard the existence of untouchability as an outrage on elmentary rights and the dignity of human status. Dread practices like human sacrifice and slavery and Sati deserved drastic suppression against the citations of authority and the sensitiveness of blind prejudice. The observance of untouchability is, if we only think of it from the view-point of the untouchable, a horrid and harrowing infamy. The caste-Hindus of Vaikom do favour social disabilities for the down-trodden, and it is not due to any abysmal ignorance since they believe in certain institutions of social gradation warranted by authority they prefer to trust. The other day an alleged Conference of Sunnis maintained that there was scriptural sanction for the stoning of heretics but does a man cease to be a citizen because he is an atheist or an out-caste? A man has certain birthrights in civilised society, and we regard the problem of untouchability to-day as a civic scandal beyond the retrieval of ancient citations.

The question was lucidly put before Mahatma Gandhi by a retired officer of the State of Travancore. He explained at great length how the position taken up by the Travancore Government was untenable and how the analysis of the recent voting in the Council on the Vaikom question showed that public opinion among caste-Hindus, as revealed by the voting, was in favour of social disabilities. In literacy and education Travancore stands unsurpassed in India and the objection of the caste Hindus is due to case-hardened prejudice. The Dewan stated in the Assembly that the Government would not interfere with custom so long as it was not "outrageously inhuman". We presume that the prohibition of a public road to non-caste Hindus is not deemed by the Durbar as outrageously inhuman but we think that the practice is, without any rhetorical exaggeration, outrageously inhuman. Dogs and donkeys have privileges above the penalised section of society, for they may walk at leisure along the holy avenues of Vaikom. The injustice typifies a brood of evils and we want, if only on low canons of citizenship, to see the reproach wiped out to the credit of religion. There is a limit to the respect due to irreligious susceptibilities, and the evil of untouchability can be treated in its secular aspect by a rescript of the Maharani. Mahatmaji, no doubt, hopes to conquer by persuasion and love and we do not question its ultimate ethical value; but to refer the issue to arbitration or scriptural research would be to take an elementary right away from the plane of elementary citizenship. The pact between the Satyagrahis and the Police Commissioner puts the Satyagrahis on their honour regarding certain physical aspects of resistance; that is all. Gandhiji has advised Satyagrahis to continue their method because the immediate results of his visit have not produced anything tangible, while the selfish scruples of orthodoxy have been dignified as something worthy of patient suasion by the down-trodden and the disinherited.

## CIVIL JUSTICE—II.

Under the heading the Constitution of Courts, the Committee remark that the District Judge ought to be relieved of some administrative work and the miscellaneous judicial work under special enactments such as the Indian Succession Act, the Guardian and Ward's Act, The Insolvency Act, the Land Acquisition Act, which could be safely entrusted to Courts subordinate to him and under his administrative control. For relief of the subordinate judges and the munsiffs, it is suggested that the jurisdiction of the Small Causes Courts should be extended by raising the pecuniary limit to Rs. 1,000 and including suits for ejectment, suits on mortgage and some other suits, which are at present excluded from Small Causes Court jurisdiction. Going lower still the Committee recommend that for the disposal of small cases, say from Rs. 25 to Rs. 200, judicial functions should be entrusted to *Village Panchayats.* The Committee have some very pertinent suggestions to make regarding the training of legal practitioners in subordinate courts and are of opinion that the training given by the University is wholly inadequate. They suggest that before being allowed to practice in the subordinate courts, a pleader should be required to serve a period of articled clerkship with a District Vakil. Some very interesting remarks are made regarding pleaders' clerks and touting, and it is suggested that restrictions should be imposed regarding the qualification and remuneration of those clerks. The remarks emphasise the importance of raising the level of the profession and making the Courts serve only the ends of justice. As regards second appeals, the Committee suggest that instead of a second appeal being allowed as of right and being summarily dealt with only when no arguable point of law arises, it should only be allowed by Special Leave of the Court and the appellant must be made to satisfy the Court that, on a point of law there is sufficient reason to think 'tthe decision of the firs' appellate court is erroneous so as to make it necessary in an endeavour to do justice with reasonable diligence as between appellant and respondent that a further investigation with its attendant consequences should be ordered.' The Committee observe: "We see nothing in this change that would encourage haste, carelessness or arbitrariness in the lower courts." Another recommendation is that applications for admission of second appeals should be disposed of by a Bench. In this connection, however, Sir Desikachari has appended a note of dissent. He does not approve of the recommendation that in no case should a second appeal be admitted without Special Leave from the Court. We are of opinion that his view is right. In order further to restrict the right of second appeals, the Committee recommends that some *security* should be required for respondents' costs of appeal and the Committee think that it would be reasonable if an appellant were required to deposit the amount of costs (if any) awarded against him in the lower court plus the amount at which the respondent if successful could tax his pleader's fees under the High Court rules.

As we have remarked at the outset, it is impossible even to mention all the recommendations of the Committee but we cannot pass over their suggestion to extend the requirement of registration to partitions under the Hindu Law of property, surrenders by Hindu female heirs of their limited ownership, releases, family settlements and maintenance grants, and the like. The Committee have quoted with approval Sir Richard Garth's minute on the desirability of introducing the system of registration with a view to provide a complete contemporaneous record of all transactions relating to land. The question of registration of partnership firms is also considered and the Committee think that as between partners *inter se* registration should be compulsory by providing that omission to register would be an offence and that no court would entertain a suit as between partners unless the partnership had been registered. Codification has been considered and the Committee are generally in favour of it though they cannot see their way to recommend the codification of the Hindu Law.

In their chapter on Bombay, the Committee make special mention of two things, one the relatively large percentage of contested suits as compared with the other presidencies and second, the fact that a considerable proportion of the judges of the mofussil courts do not sit in court for the full time prescribed in the High Court circulars, and it is suggested that these truants should be compelled to fill in a time sheet showing at what hour they took their seat on the Bench and the hour when they rise. The Committee have also noticed that Bombay is the only province where Order 41, Rule 11 regarding summary dismissal of appeals is applied to first appeals filed in the District Courts, and as regards appeals to the High Court they say that the most noticeable feature is the progressive fall in the number of appeals from appellate decrees i.e., second appeals during the last four years, and that the proportion of summary dismissals of second appeals under Order 41 Rule 11 has steadly increased. Thus the number of second appeals filed in 1919 was 986, in 1920 it was 894, in 1921 it was 787 and in 1922 it was 727; the percentage of summary dismissals in 1922 was nearly 47 whereas in previous years it varied from 20 to 30 per cent. One may be permitted however, to doubt the correctness of the conclusion drawn by the Committee from these facts viz, that the stricter scruting exercised in the admission of the second appeals may have acted as a deterrent in filing frivolous second appeals. For ready reference, there is a resume of the Committee's recommendations, which are divided under six classes viz :—

(1) Those that require legislative action,

(2) Those that can be carried into effect under the rule making powers conferred on the High Courts by the Civil Procedure Code,

(3) Those that require action by the High Court either by making rules or by issuing administrative orders.

(4) Those that require the sanction of the Government of India.

(5) Those requiring action by local Governments.

(6) Those which are to be considered by presiding officers of courts.

It will not be incorrect to say that the recommendations of the Indian Bar Committee remain a dead letter so far as the Bombay Presidency is concerned, thanks to the action—or inaction—of the local High Court. It remains to be seen what treatment is accorded to the recommendations of the Civil Justice Committee and how far and when they are actually carried into effect. To the public the success or otherwise of an experiment is in the result.

## Notes of the Day.

**Coercion of Egypt.**

The contents of the letter which Ziwar Pasha has addressed to King Fuad, repudiating as it does the elementary principles of democratic government, shows how apt a pupil he is of his masters who are engaged in mocking the independence of Egypt. He says that he proposed dissolution because the election of Zaghlul, whose policy was calamitous, as the President of the Chamber, revealed a hostile spirit in the Assembly and it was, therefore, impossible for the Government to fulfil its duty to the country. The majority of Chamber as representing the country had a perfect right to elect Zaghloul as its President. Whether Zaghloul's policy is calamitous it is for the Chamber and the country to decide. That, however, assumes the existence of self-government in Egypt. But Egypt, though independent in name is governed by Lord Allenby, the agent of British Government whose policy seems to be to coerce that unhappy country into accepting a dictated settlement. For such a settlement a subservient Parliament as well as a subservient Prime Minister is necessary. But while individuals can be secured to betray their country's interest, a whole nation cannot be compelled to become the instrument of its own humiliation. And the decision of the National Executive Committee to boycott the next elections, for the manipulation of which in favour of the Government's candidates the electoral law is to be modified, is the manly response of Egypt to the latest and most insidious attempt to cheat it of its independence.

**A Poor £5,000.**

After a long and salacious trial, Mrs. Dennistoun has been given £5,000 damages. The sum will, we suppose, be easily found, as Lady Carnarvon is well-to-do and she loves Lt.-Colonel Dennistoun with all "her heart and her mind and her body." The details of the scandal have been discussed in the four quarters of the globe. Matrimonial causes are in Europe and America something of a social entertainment. We recollect a cartoon of H. M. Bateman in which a case involving three peers and two actresses is abruptly ended by one of the parties pleading guilty and inviting punishment. The whole court sobs in paroxysms of disappointment, the judge fainting over the lost opportunities of wit and interruption. The Dennistoun case has features more stimulating than the Russell Baby Case and the Kashmir Blackmail Case. Mr. Justice McCardie, the bachelor judge, rose to the occasion and remarked that "the defendant obtained a very small price for alleged dishonour." Alleged dishonour is rather good when we recollect the spirit in which the husband countenanced the intimacy between Mrs. Dennistoun and Sir John Cowans. Mr. Justice McCardie tried to be helpful to the jury and he gave his opinion regarding the lady as a dangerous woman. The gallant soldier, Sir John Cowans, being dead, she had to bear up the infamy alone, and the hints of the Judge were wasted upon the jury who awarded her £5,000 plus the sums borrowed by Lt.-Colonel Dennistoun who in the story behaved more like an officer than a gentleman.

**Modern Amenities.**

The event throws gruesome light on the amenities of Army promotion, and we hope the case is a solitary exception. There is, however, one reflection we cannot escape. Twenty years ago, venalities of this description would have horrified the British public. Liason and divorce were considered jarring occurrences in the lives of public men who were supposed to be models of good conduct, but now they are treated as an interesting commonplace. Parnell was hounded out of public life because of an unfortunate lapse. If the event had occurred to-day, the papers would have photographed the delinquents in divers attitudes and featured the story as a thing of infinite relish. Chamberlain, W. T. Stead and the rest of the Puritans denounced Parnell as unfit for public life, and he fled, trailing clouds of disgrace. They have become much more tolerant now, and we would not be surprised if some cinema expert produced a film detailing the tragedy of Parnell. Sir John Cowans was a distinguished soldier but like Nelson he had his foibles. As he is dead, the scandal should not have been exhumed, but then the British public would have been the poorer for a lost entertainment.

## OUR EXCHANGE POLICY.

(By B. F. MADON.)

IX.

To all those who have carefully followed the previous articles on this subject, it will, I hope, be now clear how Exchange can be pushed up artificially and what the various steps in this process are. I have indicated these steps on the authority of Prof. Jevons, not because they are any new discoveries of his, but because I shall then be less open to the charge so assiduously put forward by apologists of the Government that the criticism of their Exchange and Currency policy arises from political motives. This, translated into plain English, means that it is not honest criticism. It is on this account that we have to follow Prof. Jevons step by step, because he at least would not be charged with setting up arguments arising from political motives to hamper the present Government.

In the present article, I propose to examine one by one the changes in our Currency Reserves, and at each step indicate whether it was an application of Jevons first second or third method.

Before entering upon this examination, it is necessary to bear in mind that in Currency operations as in other things, there may be sins of commission and also sins of omission, and that the latter may sometimes be a far greater sin, and may inflict a far more serious injury on the victim.

**A Sin of Omission.**

There is one such most serious sin of omission, in the present attitude of Government, viz., refusal to make further issues of currency against tender of gold possible. This is the most potent instrument used by the Government to force Exchange up, but as the layman cannot see that the authorities are actually doing anything, he is easily beguiled into believing that there is no manipulation. The following will make my meaning clearer.

Circulation of currency is to the fields of trades and industry as the circulation of water is to the fields under cultivation. The supply of currency is as vitally necessary to the one as the supply of water to the other. If the supply of Currency becomes insufficient, trade and industry wither away quite as surely as crops wither when the water to irrigate them is insufficient.

Suppose I have land under cultivation that is being irrigated from a neighbouring canal. A powerful neighbour builds a weir (or dam) across the canal where it passes over his land, and shuts out the water from coming to my above land. My crops wither. I complain. He answers—"Don't bother me. I have not even touched your crops." I point out that the weir he has built shuts out water from my fields, and that this weir must go. He coolly replies "I am not going to touch the weir. I am not interfering with your land or your crops. Don't blame me if your crops wither. It must be your fault if they do." I point out that the existence of this weir makes the water overflow in other directions and on to waste land, while if it was allowed to flow to my land, it would give good crops. My neighbour only shrugs his shoulders and says he thinks the weir does no harm, and need not be disturbed.

This is in a sort of way what is happening with our Currency. There used to be in pre-war days a regular flow of supplies of Currency every year. This was the surplus that remained from the proceeds of our exports *after* paying for all that was imported, including gold and silver for the Arts, and *after* remittances by Government to the Secretary of State and by non-In-

(Continued on page 10.)

# PROTOCOL AND AFTER

## HOW TO ENSURE WORLD'S PEACE

### COMMONS DEBATE ON FOREIN AFFAIRS.

LONDON, March 25.

In the House of Commons, the debate on Foreign Affairs was opened by Mr. Arthur Henderson who said that Government had taken a very serious step in declaring against the policy of the Geneva Protocol, thus encouraging a return to the discredited and dangerous policy of separate and limited alliances and undertakings. (Opposition cheers). Mr. Chamberlain recalled that Mr. MacDonald's Government had rejected the Treaty of mutual assistance proposed by the League of Nations on the ground that guarantees contained in it were insufficient to justify the State reducing its army and that the Treaty would necessitate an increase in the British navy, and said that he feared the Labour Government did not apply the same tests to the Protocol. The ideas of M. Herriot and Mr. MacDonald with regard to security were as poles asunder.

WHY BRITAIN DID NOT SIGN PROTOCOL.

Mr. Chamberlain said that the Labour Government's idea was the supersession of individual pacts and regional agreements by one vast universal scheme of international insurance, but that had never been the policy of foreign Governments which did not mean to abandon local alliances. On the other hand he regarded the Protocol as something which was framed for the special purpose of the States with land forces who were anxious regarding their frontiers. Britain, like the Dominions and India, was unable to sign the Protocol because it did not think it would promote security and disarmament. The United States had not made the official declaration threatened, but as far as he knew the trend of American opinion the Protocol would be viewed there as a possible cause of war rather than increased security for peace. Mr. Chamberlain added that the German Government was sincerely and honestly attempting to produce a better state of affairs. Therefore, the British Government had seriously discussed their proposals which amounted to the fact that Germany was prepared to guarantee, voluntarily, what hitherto she had ony accepted under compulsion of a Treaty, namely, the *status quo* in the West. She was prepared to eliminate war in both East and West as an engine whereby an alteration of the Treaty position might be obtained, though she was not prepared to renounce the hope of eventually modifying the parts of her Eastern frontier by peaceful means. The proposals constituted a signal advance, and it was essential that they should be carefully examined in order to ascertain what advantages could be drawn from them and to make them the basis for real security and peace.

CULTIVATE FRIENDSHIPS.

Proceeding, Mr. Chamberlain said that any arrangement into which they might enter should be of a purely defensive character, framed in the spirit of a Covenant and worked in close harmony with the League. Britain's obligations could not be extended in respect of every frontier—which was the main reason why the Protocol was rejected. Economic ties and obligations and friendly adjustments should lead the nations to cultivate friendship if once they got away from the atmosphere of yesterday and turned to their attitude for the future. The essential of such an agreemen was that Germany should enter the League and take her place in the Council on a footing of equality both as obligation and otherwise. Unless we got away from the atmosphere of fear and suspicion, and the attitude of an armed camp in Europe was ultimately given up a new struggle would ensure, and the generation having to pay the penalty of an unnecessary war would harshly judge the statesmen who failed to take timely measures whereby it might have been prevented. British influence lost something owing to hesitation and inconsistency, but the German proposals constituted a new chance. "The British Empire, detached from Europe by the Dominions and linked to Europe by these islands can do what no other nation on the face of earth can do and, from East and West alike, comes the cry that it is in the hands of the Empire that there shall be no more war."

BOOBY TRAP FOR BRITAIN.

Mr. Lloyd George criticised the Protocol which he described as a booby trap for Britain baited with arbitration. He urged Government to take the moral lead of Europe in setting up a more general arbitration treaty for the purpose of settling interstate for the purpose of settling international disputes by more effective methods than war.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald defended the Protocol, and said what was essential to Europe was for her to try and change the military mentality and alliances as the basis of security into a new habit of thinking of arbitration. Ten years of Protocol would lead her in that direction. He feared that more ill-will would arise from the honest attempts to carry out the different interpretations of the Covenant than if the parties had been enemies for years.

Mr. Baldwin, replying on the debate, said that Government were now waiting to see what possibility there might be of intrrested partits coming together. Government were trying to find an agreement, but it was too early yet to say what might happen. They did not mind how inclusive a pact was. They could not say who would come into it. The only thing that was clear was, however inclusive the pact was, they would not undertake any direct or mutual

(Continued on next page).

# HARTAL IN JERUSALEM

## LORD BALFOUR'S VISIT BOYCOTTED.

### ARABS CLOSE THEIR SHOPS.

JERUSALEM, March 25.

On the occasion of Earl Balfour's visit, the Arabs, both Mohammedan and Christian, closed their shops and ceased work as a protest against his famous Zionist declaration. No Arab vehicles were running, but all was quiet.

Earl Balfour motored from Ludd to Government House where he is the guest of Sir Herbert Samuel.—Reuter.

### COLLEGIANS ON STRIKE.

JERUSALEM, March 24.

In connection with Lord Balfour's visit to open the Hebrew University on April 1st, students of the Government Men's Training College have struck work and presented an insulting message to their Arab Christian Director. Government has temporarily closed the College, and students are returning home. Enquiry is being held with regard to the conduct of the college teachers.—Reuters.

# DISPUTE OVER A DUKEDOM.

### STORY OF A ROMANTIC MARRIAGE.

LONDON, March 25.

The decision of the Committee for the privileges of the House of Lords that Sir Edward Hamilton Seymour has established his claim to the Dukedom of Somerset ends in a lengthy dispute involving a story of romantic marriage between Colonel Francis Seymour, ancestor of Sir Edward and Leonora Hudson, widow of a seaman, in 1787. On behalf of Marquess Hertford, the other claimant for Dukedom, it was suggested that Hudson was still alive when the marriage between Colonel Francis and Leonora occurred but it was proved that he died in Calcutta in 1780.—Reuter.

# 10,000 TON CRUISERS.

### AUSTRALIA'S.

MELBOURNE, March 25.

Simultaneously with the Commonwealth placing an order for two cruisers and two submarines with the British yards, Mr. Bruce, in a speech, said the Commonwealth aimed at possessing a squadron of 10,000 tons cruisers, also submarines and added it did not intend to allow Britain to bear the full burden of the Australian naval defence.—Reuter.

# BRITISH COTTON INDUSTRY.

### CONFERENCES TO INFUSE LIFE.

LONDON, March 25.

A series of Conferences are being held in Lancashire to reflect the determined move to infuse life into the cotton industry. "Certain proposals" were discussed yesterday at a joint conference of the Spinning and Weaving employers. What are described as comprehensive proposals have been drafted by the Master Spinners Federation. They will be discussed next week by a joint conference of workers and employers. Little is hitherto known regarding the nature of the proposals beyond the statement that the industry is considering the production of cheaper materials from low-grade cotton. Also, tendency is revealed to abandon the curtailment of the production in favour of increasing output and thus cut down the overhead posts and reduce the prices.—Reuter's Special.

# CABLE ITEMS.

Port Said, March 25.—Sir Samuel Hoare and Col. Amery arrived here and proceeded to Ismailia from where they will fly to Iraq. Lady Hoare will proceed from Ismailia to Cairo.—Reuter.

Teheran, March 25th.—The Premier yesterday performed the opening ceremony of the first wireless station in Persia.—Reuter.

Syed Abdul Azim Rashid has been appointed first Egyptian Minister Plenipotentiary to Persia.—Reuter.

London, March 25.—In the Commons, replying to Commander Kenworthy, Mr. McNeil said the Iraq Frontier Commission of the League of Nations had completed the enquiry on spot and was about to return to Europe. The President of the Commission had informed the Secretary-General of the League that he hoped to be able to present his report to the Council in the June session.—Reuter.

The following will be the pall-bearers at the funeral of Lord Curzon: Mr. Baldwin, Lord Cave, Mr. Whitley, Mr. MacDonald, Lord Oxford, Lord Salisbury, Mr. Churchill and Lord Birkenhead. Mr. Chamberlain being indisposed will not be able to act as a pall-bearer.

The death has occurred of Bishop MacCarthy, ex-Archdeacon of Calcutta.—Reuter.

London, March 4.—In light practice to-day, Cambridge showed excellent form In half a minute's row they got in 18 strokes. Oxford were afloat at 12-30 and in a quarter minute's row against Westminister Bank the crew got in nine strokes and finished half a length up.—Reuter.

# ZAGHLUL'S "CALAMITOUS" POLICY.

## ZIWAR PASHA'S LETTER TO KING FUAD.

### PROPOSED NEW ELECTORAL LAW.

CAIRO, March 24.

Ziwar Pasha in a letter to King Fuad, regarding his resignation mentions that he resigned after the elections, but that His Majesty charged him to form a Ministry. He says that he proposed a dissolution because the election of Zaglul, whose policy was calamitous, as President of the Chamber revealed a hostile spirit in the Assembly and it was therefore impossible for the Government to fulfil its duty to the country.

It is understood that Government contemplates introducing a new electoral law before the next elections, the promulgation of which will involve the postponement of the date fixed in yesterday's Decree. There have been abortive attempts at demonstrations in several parts of the country. Cairo is very calm, but students are somewhat restive.

BOYCOTT OF ELECTIONS.

It is understood that a meeting of the Nationalist Executive Committee has decided that the Party should boycott the next elections.—Reuter.

(23rd of May was the date fixed for the election in the message dated March 23.)

# STACK MURDER.

### ANOTHER SUSPECT ARRESTED.

CAIRO, March 24.

A further arrest has been made to-day in connection with the Sirdar's assassination. Opinion is expressed that it is not unlikely that all who are alleged to have participated in the crime have now been rounded up.—Reuter.

# £ 5,000 DAMAGES.

### AWARDED TO MRS. DENNISTOUN.

LONDON, Mar. 24.

Mr. Justice McCardie said that according to English principles there never was a clearer case of collusion than that alleged by the defendant. The only damages plaintiff could get would be a mere monetary compensation for breach of agreement after its true meaning had been fully ascertained. He added that when he regarded the appointments defendant was alleged to have obtained from Sir John Cowans he could only suggest that defendant obtained a very small price for the alleged dishonour. The jury found that a verbal agreement was made by defendant, but not the alleged agreement as set out in the pleadings The agreement to support was only in case of necessity and not irrespective of plaintiff's means. The jury also found that the sums claimed by plaintiff were lent to defendant.

The jury awarded Mrs. Dennistoun £5,000 damages.

The case was adjourned till 25th March when the jury would consider the question of furniture.—Reuter.

A CORRECTION.

In Reuter's message on the Denninstoun case, published in yesterday's issue under the sub-heading "No Agreement", the following correction has been received through Reuter's Bombay office:—

The last two sentences should read: "Why was no note or memorandum made? The dissolution of Dennistoun's marriage was valid, and his marriage to Lady Carnarvon was valid."

# TREATY OF AMITY WITH TURKEY.

### PASSED BY DUTCH SECOND CHAMBER

HAGUE, March 24.

The Second Chamber has approved the Treaty of Amity with Turkey, also Trade Treaties with Latvia, Esthonia and Canada.—Reuter.

(Continued from column 4.)

order raised and the President refused to give a ruling so long as the chair was not obeyed. In the end the Nationalists and Swarajists again walked out.

Messrs. C. R. Das, B. Chakravarty and J. M. Sen Gupta were not present in the Council to-day. Several demands were then granted and the Council adjourned.—A. P.

# NO MINISTERS IN BENGAL.

### GOVERNOR TO ADMINISTER TRANSFERRED SUBJECTS.

CALCUTTA, Mar. 25

The following communique has been issued:—

In consequence of the refusal of the Council to vote Ministers' salaries, Nawab Bahadur Saiyid Nawab Ali Chaudhuri and Raja Manyathanath Ray Chaudhuri of Santosh submitted their resignations which have been accepted by His Excellency the Governor. His Excellency has resumed the administration of the transferred subjects under the Transferred Subjects (Temporary Administration) Rules.—A.P.

# BENGAL M. L. C'S WALK OUT.

## PANDEMONIUM IN COUNCIL

### PRESIDENT'S RULING QUESTIONED.

CALCUTTA, Mar. 25.

The Bengal Legislative Council reassembling this afternoon resumed consideration of the remaining motions for reduction or refusal of several demands made under Police Budget. The repeated successes of the Swaraj Party at the rising of the Council last evening owing to the absence of the European and official members was an object lesson and the treasury benches were full to-day from the commencement of the meeting. The first three amendments referred to river and dock police and were negatived. Two amendments on the demand for a Police Training School were rejected by 56 to 47 votes. Another amendment refusing a demand of Rs. 3,165,000 under Presidency Police was negatived. A motion urging reduction of Rs. 82,000 of demand for Rs. 164,000 under Superintendence was also rejected.—A.P.

AN UNHAPPY INCIDENT.

There was an unhappy incident during the discussion on the Police Grant in the Bengal Legislative Council which resulted in the walking out of almost all the elected Indian members and the passing of the Police Grant and seven other demands without discussion. There were over 250 amendments on those demands, but there was none to move them and the Council which then consisted of officials and European and nominated members agreed to the granting of those demands.

Mr. A. C. Banerjee (Nationalist) in moving that the demand of Rs. 291,000 for temporary District Intelligence Staff be refused said that the detective department was not liked by the people, for whose benefit it was maintained. The people did not want it, because they thought that it was a useless department. It was a department ostensible object of which was to detect crimes. But they found that in some cases at all events its activities were identified in manufacturing evidence more than detecting crimes.

Sir Hugh Stephenson wanted to know whether it was a parliamentary expression to say that the activities of the Police were concerned in manufacturing evidence.

The President said that he did not hear what Mr. Banerjee had said, but if he had used that expression he (the President) could not allow it.

Mr. Banerjee:—"I did not make any general charge. All that I said was that in some cases at all events their activities were concerned in manufacturing evidence."

President:—"I cannot allow that, Mr. Banerjee. You must withdraw it."

Mr. Banerjee said that he was not going to withdraw it, because it was not a general charge and secondly he was in a position to substantiate it from the judgments of the High Court.

This was followed by loud cries of "obey the chair, obey the chair" from the European members and retorts from the Swarajists side by side with loud cries of "Stop howling, stop howling." While this was going on the President again told Mr. Banerjee to withdraw the remark and Mr. Banerjee refused and while the President was on his legs, he began to argue.

President:—Mr. Banerjee, will you obey the Chair?

Mr. Banerjee:—I will not sit down. I shall rather walk out of the House but I beg of you to be more courteous to me.

NATIONALISTS AND SWARAJISTS WALK OUT.

Mr. Banerjee then left the Hall. After this several Swarajist and Nationalist members simultaneously asked the President's ruling as to whether they could support their observations with facts and figures. While the President was answering, another member rose.

The President:—If Hon. members will try to respect the authority of the Chair, we shall get on much better."

Mr. Akhil Chander Dutt:—May I have your ruling?

The President:—You are interrupting me. I shall not give any ruling so long as the House cannot conduct its proceedings in an orderly manner. When I am on my legs replying to a point of order, another member rises and interrupts me. That is a most disorderly proceeding and I cannot allow it.

At this the Nationalists and Swarajists walked out of the Chamber in a body.

RE-ENTER CHAMBER.

After 10 minutes the Nationalists and Swarajists re-entered the Chamber amidst ironical cheers from the opposite side, retorted to by cries of 'shame on you' from the Swarajist benches.

Mr. Nishit Sen asked the President's ruling on the point raised before.

The President:—"I must have an apology from those who interupted me before I give any ruling. The first thing that is learnt in any Legislative Assembly is respect for the chair and if the Chair is treated with disrespect as was done by Mr. Banerjee, there must be an apology".

Mr. Banerjee:—"I know how to respect the chair. At the same time I expect courteous treatment from the Chair".

President:—"That is not an apology that is due to the Chair. You started up in the middle of my reply to a point of order and shouted at the chair".

Mr. Banerjee:—"If I shouted at all it was because there was an attempt to howl me down from the other side of the House".

Then followed a heated discussion regarding the President's ruling as to the point of

(Continued in column 3).

# MY LIFE IN BOMBAY.

## THE WILLINGDON MEMORIAL CAMPAIGN.

## A PERIOD OF FEVERISH PUBLIC EXCITEMENT.

## THE MEETING AT SHANTARAM'S CHAWL.

## PLAN TO PREVENT MY ATTENDANCE FOILED.

## SUCCESSFUL TACTICS AT THE TOWN HALL.

BY B. G. HORNIMAN.

STRICTLY COPYRIGHT.

XXIII.

In the following the twenty-third instalment of his Reminiscences, Mr. B. G. Horniman deals with the ever memorable episode of the Willingdon Memorial fiasco at the Town Hall, Bombay and describes the attempts made by certain well-known admirers of the Governor, with the aid of bazar hirelings, to take possession of the Hall and crowd out the true representatives of the public who were entirely opposed to the idea of raising a memorial to the retiring Governor.

Threats of violence of the kind I have mentioned were not the only methods employed in the endeavour to deter me from carrying through my part in the fight against the attempt to commit the City of Bombay to a memorial to Lord Willingdon's unpopular Administration. There was a decree out against me in the High Court at this time, in connection with some expense I had been forced to incur in a matter, which was really of a political nature. Certain wealthy friends had very kindly some time previously suggested to me that, in view of the fact that this expense had fallen upon me for political reasons, they should relieve me of the burden and they had actually undertaken to see to the payment of the amount.

When the decree was passed, therefore, I let it go and did not bother my head much about it, beyond letting my friends know that the matter had gone so far, when I received an assurance that the money would be paid on my behalf. Unfortunately, there was some delay which very nearly led to an unfortunate *contretemps*. The speaking campaign that we had been conducting against the Willingdon Memorial was to be wound up with a great mass demonstration at Shantaram's Chawl, at which, it was agreed, I was to be the chief speaker, with Mr. Jinnah as Chairman, and deliver an extensive indictment of Lord Willingdon's administration. Popular interest and excitement was now at fever pitch and this meeting was being anticipated with lively feelings by both sides. It may have been a coincidence but I am inclined to think it was not, that about half-an-hour before it was time for me to leave my office for the meeting, where a crowd of many thousands, was eagerly awaiting my arrival, information was conveyed to me that bailiffs of the Court were waiting below in Medows Street, with a warrant for my arrest for failing to satisfy the decree of the Court. It was certainly very curious that those responsible for this should have been inspired at this particular time to set in motion the machinery of the Court for the despatch of a matter that had been allowed for a long period to hang fire. However, whatever may have been the motive, if there were any persons who were hoping that my presence at the meeting might be prevented, their anticipations were not fulfilled, for, on my communicating with my friends by telephone, the matter was there and then settled, and I arrived at the meeting, a little late, but none the worse for wear, either physically or mentally and delivered an oration, which, judging by the enthusiasm which it aroused, seemed more than to satisfy the expectations of the huge crowd of people present.

* * * *

I was not very hopeful, all the same, when I set out for the meeting of being able to do full justice to my subject. It was no small task to deal exhaustively and effectively with the acts of an administration covering more than five years and the thing required to be done in no half-and-half way, for even among our own party there seemed to be a good deal of ignorance of the full extent of Lord Willingdon's bad record from the popular point of view. My time had been so much preoccupied with rushing about to meetings, conferences and consultations, in addition to my ordinary editorial duties, that I had had no time to sit down to anything like the considered preparation of a speech that the occasion really required. The only preparation that I had was to call in my friend and colleague, Syed Abdullah Brelvi, for about half an hour on the previous night, when together we passed in review the principal events and features of the Administration of the previous five and a half years and divided them under main headings. Of these I made a few notes on half-a-dozen sheets of note paper and that was all the written material I had. But when one is dealing with matters and events which have been part almost of one's daily life for a period, no matter how long, the memory does not need much jogging; and as soon as I got well into my subject such a crowd of material came flowing into my mind that I think I could have spoken for twice as long as the two hours or more that I occupied, had it been necessary or desirable. I have not made a longer speech in my life or I think one more effective and successful.

* * * *

Up to the very last we made every effort possible for a peaceful settlement with the misguided people who were bent upon trying to carry through the Willingdon meeting. There were many who would gladly have spared Lord Willingdon the humiliation of a public disaster on such an occasion—some who might even have joined in a movement which was confined to his personal friends and admirers with the object of giving him a friendly send off, and even paying a tribute to those qualities which made him a very likeable man personally and his record of service for war funds and other philanthropic movements. In fact a meeting, entirely excluding political matters and confining itself to "admirers and friends," could have been held without any opposition or interference from anybody. But the Governor's friends were determined to court disaster and were able to persuade him to allow them to go on with the affair. There were one or two notable defections from the ranks of the leaders on the popular side, Mr. Bomanji, and Mr. Bulubhai Desai who were among those who walked out of the War Conference, and the Peerbhoy brothers, who had been stalwart supporters of the popular cause during the Moslem League struggle, had now taken service as "stewards" with the Government party. Mr. Hajibhoy Lalji, as Sheriff, complacently complied with the requisition to summon a town's meeting, in spite of our formal protest, and Mr. Cowasji Jehangir, played a leading and energetic part as one of the organisers. So anxious were we, on our side for peace, that we made continuous efforts, when the holding of the meeting became inevitable, to have an agreed programme, so that everything should be carried through decently and in due order. The Willingdonites, however, were fighting with their backs against the wall. They knew full well that popular feeling was strongly against them and that an open meeting would not serve their purpose, and they rejected all our overtures.

* * * *

We, on our part, had to guard against attempts to pack the meeting and exclude us altogether from the Town Hall. There is a recognised law of public meetings, though few people seem to be aware of it, and we took care to take all the steps necessary to place ourselves in a sound and unassailable position from the legal point of view, by notifying the Sheriff of our intention to attend and oppose any attempt to pass a resolution in the name of the "citizens of Bombay," and notifying also the names of speakers on our behalf. There was a suggestion at one time to have the meeting held on the Oval in the open air,

(Continued on page 10.)

# MUNICIPAL ADVERTISEMENTS

## BAN ON NATIONALIST PAPERS.

## STANDING COMMITTEE'S DECISION.

A meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee was held on Wednesday, Mr. Byramji Jijibhoy presiding, when a letter of resignation of his office from Mr. Byramji Jijibhoy, the Chairman of the Standing Committee, was considered. Mr. Byramji wrote that "a member unless he be nominated, should no longer continue to hold office, after he has enjoyed the Chairmanship of it." Of course, he said, he was not enunciating a principle which should bind his successors in the office.

A resolution was moved recording the letter and placing on record the high appreciation of the services rendered by Mr. Byramji as a member and Chairman of the Committee.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee requested Mr. Byramji to reconsider his decision, in accordance with the wishes of the members. He hoped, unless it was too much against the conscience of Mr. Byramji, he would continue in the post for another year.

Mr. Boman Behram agreeing with the previous speaker said Mr. Byramji was elected for two years and it was only proper that he should not resign now.

After some more members had pressed Mr. Byramji to reconsider his decision, Mr. Byramji said he had resigned with a view to making room for another member, but if it was the unanimous desire of the Committee that he should withdraw his resignation, in deference to their wishes he would do so.

The resignation was accordingly withdrawn.

TENDERS FOR RUBBER TUBES.

The Committee then considered a letter from the Commissioner forwarding tenders for the supply of rubber tubes and tyres from various Companies. The Commissioner wrote that Dunlop Tyres were undoubtedly the best and though expensive in the beginning, they were economical in the end.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee complained that though the tenders were called for on the 11th January, they were sent to the Committee on the 17th March, and the Commissioner had now come forward as a specialist and was giving his opinion on the quality of tyres. In every case the Continental tyres were cheaper than Dunlops, and yet the higher tender had been accepted. He wanted to know why the quality being good, the lower tender had not been accepted and he moved that the tender of the Continental Tyre Company be now accepted.

Mr. J. Boman Behram seconded the amendment.

Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas said it was known two months ago, before the recommendation was made, that the Commissioner was going to give the tender to Dunlops, and he wanted to know the reason of this.

The Commissioner said as soon as the tenders were put in the Manager of the Dunlops told him that he had received revised prices from England, and the Commissioner asked him to write a letter to that effect. Other firms were also asked to send new tenders, and he had accepted Dunlop's tender because their tyres were the best of all and more lasting than others. Mr Cameron had recommended that Dunlop tyres should be purchased, because of their past experience as Dunlops had given them excellent service in the past.

Mr. Tairsee said as long as Mr. Clayton was the Commissioner he would never buy Continental tyres.

Mr. H. M. Rahimtoola suggested that the order should be divided between the two firms.

The Commissioner said he had done that before, and he had put in a report before the Committee that the Continental tyres were useless.

Mr. Tairsee's amendment was thrown out and the Commissioner's recommendation was accepted.

MUNICIPAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

When the question of the publication of Municipal advertisements in newspapers came up for consideration, the Chairman asked the members whether they wanted to exclude the Press representatives or continue the discussion in their presence.

Mr. Haveliwalla thought it would be better to exclude the Press as the discussion was about the giving of advertisements.

Mr. Tairsee objected and on putting the question to vote the Press representatives were asked to stay.

In the course of his letter the Commissioner had written:—

"The object of giving advertisements is to secure publicity among the section of the public likely to be affected by the subject matter of the advertisements or likely to be in a position to tender for the supply of the goods required or the execution of the contracts. Cases have occurred in which the circulation of newspapers has been increased in such a way that the circulation is far from representing the actual value of the paper as an advertising medium. This can generally be judged by the reputation of a paper rather than by any certificate of circulation. It is exceptionally desirable that for the purposes of the Municipal advertisements the public should be aware in what papers the advertisements will appear and that for this reason changes should be made as rarely as possible. With this object I have asked for quotations from certain of the leading local newspapers of the rates which they will charge if all Municipal advertisements, notifications, etc., in respect of the departments under my control are sent for publication to them for a period of 6 months or alternately one year from the 1st of April 1925. The quotations are tabulated in the attached statement. It will be seen that the rates of the "Times of India" are the most expensive, but in view of its position I consider it desirable that all Municipal advertisements should be sent to it. It is to be noted that no reduction has been made in the rates previously quoted in response to the offer of a year's agreement. I therefore do not propose to enter into any such agreement with the "Times of India," but to continue to insert advertisements in it when necessary, as at present. "The Indian Daily Mail" has quoted a competitive rate for one year and though on general grounds it is more desirable to insert official advertisements in a morning rather than an evening paper, I consider that, in the circumstances, this offer should be accepted, as its advertising value is undoubtedly superior to that of its two remaining competitors. Of the Vernacular papers, the rates of the "Lokmanya" and the "Jam-e-Jamshed" for one year appear to me to be the best offers taking into consideration all the circumstances of the case and I, therefore, propose to accept their offers. I do not think it necessary to enter into written contracts in either case and I understand that the Managers of the papers concerned do not desire to do so."

Mr. M. Haveliwalla moved that the letter be approved and that the general principles stated by the Municipal Commissioner be followed in the giving of Municipal advertisements; that subject to the Corporation's acceptance of the recommendation made above the Municipal Commissioner be authorised under section 72 (3) of the Municipal Act to arrange with the newspapers mentioned in the letter for the publication of Municipal advertisements for the year 1925-26 at the rates shown in the statement attached to the letter, the invitation of tenders by public advertisements being dispensed with.

Mr. R. S. Nicklejay seconded.

Mr. Tairsee said the Commissioner was not only bold in his letter, but very clever, because everywhere advertisements were given on the ground of circulation and "The Daily Mail" had given the circulation figures month after month. There must be some measure to arrive at the circulation of newspapers and the Commissioner took the measure of reputation, which was another word for prestige. But the Commissioner had not ascertained the reputation of "The Bombay Samachar," a paper of a hundred years' standing, which had the largest circulation among the commercial community of Bombay, he had not even accepted the "Hindi Punch" which appealed to the intellectual classes. But on the basis of reputation the "Times of India" had come in, as it could not come in on account of its advertisement rates. The Commissioner did not know the "Sanj Vartaman," or "The Nawa Kal" or the "Bombay Samachar." Mr. Tairsee complained that papers with Nationalist tendencies were victimised and excluded, and no basis either of price or circulation was accepted. "The Times" had refused to give its circulation figures although it was asked twice to do so, and while he admired its independence he was unable to judge the question on its merits because the correct figures were not placed before them. The Commissioners did not even know that the "Sanj Vartaman" was an evening newspaper. Compared to the rates of other newspapers, the rates of "Times" were very high, and yet for the sake of reputation and prestige they were going to pay 50 per cent more to "The Times."

The Commissioner said he was prepared to give the advertisement to "The Times" even if the rates were a 100 per cent more than the "Daily Mail."

Continuing Mr. Tairsee said he wanted to know who had induced the Commissioner to give the advertisement to the "Jame Jamshed", as against the "Sanj Vartman" and "The Samachar." He then moved an amendment that a panel of papers, as in the High Court, be drawn up consisting of the following papers, in which the Commissioner should advertise on the basis of lowest rate: "The Times of India," the "Bombay Chronicle," the "Indian Daily Mail," the "Lokamanya," the "Nawa Kal," "Sanj Vartaman," the "Bombay Samachar" and "Jame Jamshed."

Mr. H. A. Lalji: And the "Khilafat."

Mr. Tairsee said he was willing to include any newspaper that might be mentioned, but the basis of fixing advertisements should be the price, and it should not depend on the mere whim of the executive. Mr. Marzaban had told him that he was willing to give the Municipal advertisements even free of charge, and so was the "Bombay Chronicle," as a reading matter. But he did not want this matter to be left in the hands of the executive.

Mr. H. A. Lalji said many of the officers committed blunders because they were not in touch with Indian sentiments and feelings and the Commissioner had said that the "Jame" should be given preference over the "Samachar." In C and D ward of the city the circulation of the "Samachar" was undoubtedly larger than that of "Jame" or any other vernacular paper, and it was read by the commercial men of Bombay. The Commissioner had laid down two basis for giving advertisements; one was the circulation and the other was the respectability, but even according to these standards "Samachar" could not be excluded.

The Commissioner said he objected to the statement that there was any political reason in giving advertisements. He had asked the Deputy Commissioner Mr. Masani, for his opinion and the latter had recommended the "Jame," and he was quite prepared to accept the "Samachar."

Mr. Tairsee's amendment was then put to vote and rejected by 6 to 4.

Mr. R. M. Chinoy moved an amendment that the Commissioner be asked to form a panel of the following papers—two English and two vernacular—for giving advertisements: "The Times," "Indian Daily Mail," "Lokamanya" and the "Samachar."

Mr. Huseinally Rahimtoola seconded, but it was lost, as in addition to the proposer and the seconder, Mr. H. A. Lalji alone voted for it.

The original proposition was then put to vote and was carried six voting for and four against.

## RATIFICATION OF OPIUM CONVENTION

LONDON, March 24.

In the House of Commons, replying to Viscountess Astor, Mr. Locker-Lampson said that Government as at present advised certainly intended to ratify the recent Opium Convention.—Reuter.

# MAHATMA AS GREATEST CO-OPERATOR.

## MORE ADDRESSES OF WELCOME.

## DEPARTURE FOR BOMBAY.

MADRAS, March 24.

After his day of silence yesterday, Mahatma Gandhi was again busy to-day. The Hindi Pracbar Samiti, Madras, presented him with an address this morning, and in the course of his reply he observed that the scheme of Hindi propaganda which he conceived at Indore five years ago as necessary for the growth of real nationalism in India and which was taken up in the Southern Presidency at the cost of, and on the initiative of, the people of Northern India had not met with sufficient encouragement in Madras. He also said that a reasonable time had elapsed for the Southern Presidency to take up the burden off the shoulders of the North.

Mahatma Gandhi next visited the Triplicane Urban Cooperative Society where, in reply to an address presented to him, he said that he was engaged in running the greatest cooperative society in the world, a society which consisted of 300 millions of people.

He then visited the Madras Ayurvedic Pharmacy. In reply to an address presented here Mahatma Gandhi said he felt that physicians were rendering no service to humanity whatsoever but were doing the greatest disservice by claiming that every medicine was a panacea for all the ills of life. He said that the Surgeon who performed the operation on the late King Edward had remarked that in his pharmacopea there were but two or three drugs. Otherwise he left nature to do its own work. Comparing Western and Eastern systems of medicine he found that while the Western system had humility and research Ayurvedic physicians were hungering for wealth and renown and were gloating and living over the glories of the past.

MESSAGE OF CHARKHA.

During his address to prohibition workers he observed that the drink evil among the masses was an acquired habit resulting from their miserable means of living and the hard work entailed in eking out their livelihood.

In the afternoon Mahatma Gandhi visited the Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, the Women's Christian College and the "Swarajya" Office. He exhorted the "Swarajya" to carry the message of the spinning wheel to every hamlet and village in the Presidency.

In the evening Mr. S. Sreenivasa Iyengar gave a garden party to enable the prominent people of Madras to meet Mahatma Gandhi. Men of all shades of opinion were present at the function.

BUSY S. I. TOUR ENDS.

Mahatma Gandhi's strenuous and crowded programme in Southern India concluded to-day. He left Madras to-night for Bombay *en route* to Ahmedabad. The Bombay mail left the station amidst cries of "Gandhi ki Jai." A large number of Nationalist leaders, including Messrs. S. Sreenivasa Iyengar, C. Rajagopalachary, Yakub Hassan and T. Prakasam were present.—A. P.

## BORDEAUX-PARIS EXPRESS DERAILED.

### A SENATOR AMONG THE KILLED.

POITIERS, March 23.

The engine and 7 coaches of the Bordeaux-Paris Express were derailed at 2 this morning near Here. Two coaches mounted the cutting, while two fell into the river. A number of persons were killed and injured. Senator Pede Bidoou was among the killed.—Reuter.

## S. S. "MASSILIA."

PORT SUDAN, March 25.

The steamer "Anchoria" made four unsuccessful attempts to attach two ropes to steamer "Massilia." A further attempt to get her off with tug and with engine astern was unsuccessful. The process of lightening the ship is being continued. Weather is fine.—Reuter.

## COUNCIL OF STATE.

DELHI, Mar. 25.

In the Council of State to-day two messages were read from the Governor-General one certifying the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act Supplementary Bill and the other recommending to the Council to pass the Bill in the form as originally introduced in the Assembly. The first message stated that under Section 67. B of the Government of India Act Lord Reading considered the passage of the Bill essential for the tranquillity of the Presidency of Bengal. The Bill as recommended was then placed on the table of the House.

The President said that as arranged the Bill would be taken into consideration at tomorrow's meeting.

At question time McWatters replying to Mr. Vedamurthi said that his resolution passed in the Delhi session last year for substitution of provident fund in place of pension for Government servants was under consideration of the Government who were in correspondence with the Secretary of State. The subject was exceedingly difficult and one year was not a long time for its consideration.—A.P.

## PROTOCOL AND AFTER.

(Continued from previous page.)

guarantee beyond that was indicated. They did not want to extend Britain's sphere that way, although whichever countries it might be found possible to bring into the inclusive pact, they would welcome them if it proved practicable. Government had throughout been keeping themselves in close touch with the Dominions, and hoped that eventually the issues would be comparatively so simple that it would be possible to negotiate with the Dominions by cable. Government were asking the Dominions to allow their representatives who would attend the Assembly of the League, next autumn, to come to Britain in sufficient time before the Conference at Geneva in order to confer together and endeavour to go united to Geneva.—Reuter.

## NEED FOR FRANCE'S SECURITY.

LEAFIELD, (Oxford) March 24.

Mr. Chamberlain, Foreign Secretary, made his promised statement in the House of Commons on the question of Foreign Policy since his visit to Geneva and his conversations in Paris. The debate on the subject was initiated by Mr. Arthur Henderson (Labour) who asked where the protocol stood. Mr. Chamberlain observed that Mr. Henderson spoke as one who represented this country at the last Assembly of the League of Nations and as one of the joint authors of the Protocol. He asked whether Mr. Henderson took out with him to Geneva a copy of the document which Mr. Ramsay Macdonald as Foreign Minister had addressed on July 5th last to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations in regard to the proposed treaty of mutual assistance. Did Mr. Henderson ask himself the question raised in that document? When he was a party to the framing of the Protocol did he apply to the Protocol the tests contained in that document? He was afraid they were forgotten. On this Treaty of Mutual Assistance Mr. Macdonald wrote on behalf of the Labour Government of the time: "It is the considered opinion of the British Naval staff that the treaty that is proposed will, if properly carried out, necessitate increase in the British Naval Forces." Did the Labour Government consult their Naval advisers and receive the assurance from them that that objection did not apply to the Protocol? But it was worth while, continued Mr. Chamberlain, to consider for a moment what the genesis of this protocol was. He quoted from the Franco-British memorandum which was issued during that married visit to Paris paid by Mr. Macdonald in July 1924 which saved from the danger of premature wreckage the proposals of the Dawes Committee. He pointed out that Mr. Macdonald and the French Premier agreed that they would together go to the Assembly of the League of Nations and open the discussion of this great problem of security. They came, they saw, they conquered. Nothing could have been better until the gentlemen themselves and the Assembly when they had addressed began to reflect upon this speeches they had heard. Then it was at once apparent to everyone that two premiers in their joint friendly gesture were irreconcilably opposed one to the other in the advice which they were tendering to the Assembly. A formula was produced and he supposed that the two premiers thought they had reached a formula upon which they could agree. But it was evident to skilful observers that they stood as far apart as the poles and that the principles underlying and inspiring the policy of Mr. Macdonald were not accepted by the leader of French opinion and the representative of France. The British and French Premiers left their representatives to draft an international agreement quite opposite to that embodied in the formula on which they had agreed. Was it to be wondered at that under the circumstances the present Government found it impossible to recommend it to Parliament?

MARBLE TO SIGN.

The whole of the terms of the Protocol were framed for the special purpose of states with land forces and land frontiers and who were anxious about these frontiers. Mr. Henderson had said it would be possible to deal by amendment with all alterations. When to the necessary changes one added reservations which Mr. Henderson would have put for his Government and the reservations other representatives would have put in for their Governments, he ventured to say that the Protocol would seem to have shrunk to a very small document indeed and one which could not add materially to the security of the world. "His Majesty's Government find themselves unable to sign the Protocol. They find themselves in that respect in the same position as the Dominion Governments and the Government of India. They do not think it will tend to promote security and by promoting security lead to disarmament, but they feel they have obligations to consider if they agree to that great aim and they believe it is in the power of this country and of the Empire to do it. But first he would just remind the House what our existing commitments are. We have as a member of the League of Nations and as signatory to the Covenant obligations to every other state within the League and we propose loyally and faithfully to observe them. These are obligations which are partial and local. We have an interest in the Eastern Boundary of France and Belgium which is more direct, more vital and to which we are more closely pledged by our signed word than to the general obligations to other signataries of the covenant. The need of France for security is great. Her right to expect something from us in that respect is recognised."—B. O. W.

## CREATING NEW OFFENSIVES.

### LORD CHANCELLOR ON GENEVA PROTOCOL.

LONDON, March 25.

In the House of Lords, the Lord Chancellor expressed the opinion that the Geneva Protocol created new offensives and suggested sanctions which might easily lead to war. He thought that too little attention was paid to Mr. Chamberlain's alternative suggestion of regional arrangements for purely defensive purposes.—Reuter.

## "LITERATURE AND LIFE."

### LECTURE AT STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

Under the auspices of the Students' Brotherhod, Mr. Fyez B. Tyabji delivered a public lecture on "Literature and Life" at the Arya Bhuvan on Tuesday evening, Mr. M. R. Jayaker presiding.

Mr. Tyebji said he had come that evening to meet his brother students rather than deliver a lecture. One of the literary studies of Lord Morley was the study of literature. He commended to his audience the essays of Lord Morley who in 1887 speaking before a university gathering had said "Nobody can say anything new in praise of literature." In the trials of life if they trained their minds by means of literature they would provide themselves with an armour against storms and sorrows of life. Literature was also a pleasure and luxury which in trials of life proved a solace. If they took a little trouble therefore to study literature they would provide themselves with means to gain pleasure. It was like some great account in the bank or investment upon which they could fall in evil days. Imagination, it was said, was a supreme power. That power presented a true picture of life and in the midst of trials it created a faculty to appreciate what was in the minds of others. Literature enabled them also to raise their imagination whether it be in history, science, politics or religion. Literature therefore helped or protected them in times of trouble. He then dwelt at length on different kinds of literature at various times and said the Greek literature provided a great wealth of thought and at the time one was tried it gave great relief. Whether it be Plato or Homer, it provided one with a weapon against trials of life. All these things helped them in their lives. "Look into all the great writers", he said, "and you would find they never proud and would always be at your service and would never say 'are we were busy and have no time.' On the other hand, ask them to converse with you and they would be at once available." It required only a preliminary training to converse with these great authors. The lecturer then dwelt at length on the beauties of Persian and English literature and poems and said they gave one a real pleasure and they appealed to different moods and temperaments. Finally, he urged his audience not to pass judgment on literature on the opinion of others but to try themselves to cultivate a habit to pass their own judgment.

Mr. Jayaker in according a vote of thanks to the lecturer said many Indian patriots in the past were both politicians and men of literature. Of late politicians had ceased to identify themselves as literary men. It required very good knowledge of language and faculty to understand the environment and context in which particular literature was written. It was impossible, he said, for Indian students to understand English language unless they studied first the social system of the English people. It was a very complex system and required very careful and sympathetic study but it also required a great deal of sacrifice of time and energy, and the question was whether that sacrifice was worthwhile undergoing.

The proposition was carried with acclamation.

## BRITISH INDIA CORPORATION

### ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

CAWNPORE, Mar. 25.

At the fifth annual general meeting of shareholders of the British India Corporation Limited, held to-day at Lalimli Club, Sir Logie Watson, Chairman of the Board of Directors, expressed satisfaction at the results of the year's working of the Corporation as disclosed by the balance sheet, considering the dull times and the bad trading throughout the year. Dr. T. Caul criticising the accounts proposed a reduction of the ordinary capital by a refund of rupees 2/8/0 per share in the interests of the Corporation by realising the investments shown to be over Rs. 112 lakhs in Government paper so that the share-holders might be reasonably assured 10 per cent dividend on the ordinary capital. Another proposal made by Dr. T. Caul was that Rs. 9 lakhs shown against the good-will be wiped off by debit to reserve which according to the balance sheet stood at Rs. 40 lakhs, as it was likely to create greater confidence in the Corporation. The Chairman assured the meeting that the first suggestion would be considered at a suitable opportunity. As to the second, he preferred to wipe off the good-will by profits made by the Corporation in the next few years. After the election of certain Directors including Mr. Motichand of Benares, who replaces Mr. F. E. Dinshaw of Bombay, the meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.—A.P.

## 2 NAMDHARI SIKHS ARRESTED.

AMRITSAR, Mar. 25.

Nidham Singh Alim and Harnam Singh, two Namdhari leaders, have been arrested under Section 108 of the Criminal Procedure Code in connection with certain speeches which they are reported to have delivered in the Amritsar District relating to the non-payment of the 'salana' or Government

# NATIONAL EXHIBITION.

## SURGING CROWDS OF VISITORS.

## GANDHIJI OPENS "CONGRESS HOUSE" TODAY.

The National Industrial and Art exhibition organised by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee is growing exceedingly popular as could be seen from the number of visitors of all sections of political opinion during the last few days. Monday night saw an unparalleled rush of eager visitors specially to hear the music of Mr. Pendharkar, the well-known actor-singer of the Lalita-kaladarsha Natak Mandali. Booking office had to be closed, for want of accommodation even in the spacious compound of the "Congress House" and a large number of people had to go back disappointed. The Congress volunteers had a hard job of it to control the onrushing crowd.

On Tuesday night again people flocked in large numbers to hear the *vina* play of Prof. Mangeshrao Telang.

The variety shows and entertainments in addition to the well arranged exhibition of Art and Industry afford an easily approachable real enjoyment to a tired public after a sultry day's work which is evident from the great rush of visitors specially after 7 in the evening. The favourable locality of the "Congress House" is another facility to the visitors.

The Exhibition also affords a complete proof of the varieties of fashions that khaddar cloth can make and the stock in the stalls is renewed every day. But still the public goes unsatisfied because a particular variety had been exhausted.

The work of craftsmanship done by the girls of the Lokmanya Rashtriya Kanyashala, under the supervision of Miss Bachubai Wagle is excellent. The "rangoli" work is superb. Mrs. Taramatibai Erunza's efforts to produce cotton fabrics "untouched by machine"—not "untouched by hand" unlike Melinsfood, please note—are materialised in the two pieces of saris exhibited in the Congress stall. It is very interesting to see the blind boys from the Victoria Memorial School reading and writing and solving sums by the touch-system and doing cane work and stitching, and playing the Band. The authorities of the School deserve every encouragement in their efforts to ameliorate the lot of these poor boys.

There was no activity in the city since the Belgaum Congress and the opportunity has been well taken advantage of by the B. P. C. C. and it may well congratulate itself upon the splendid success and popular appreciation of its efforts.

Mahatmaji who returns this morning by the Madras mail from his Tamilnad tour opens the "Congress House" formally in the evening at 7 and thus brings the National week celebrations to a successful termination. However, at the pressing request of the public the Exhibition has been extended for a week more and will remain open till Sri Ram Navami Day.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu's inspiring presence at the Exhibition is an encouragement to the workers; while Messrs. J. B. Patel, V. A. Desai and R. N. Bapasola personally supervise the arrangements.

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME.

Mahatmaji will arrive at the "Congress House" at 2 p.m. and will have an hour's talk with the sympathisers and teachers of the Gujrathi Rashtriya Shala. At 3 the spinning competitions will commence and he will inspect the same till 4 o'clock. From 4 to 5 he will address the ladies' meeting. The Depressed Classes have arranged to present Mahatmaji with an address which he will receive at 5. Between 6 and 6.30 he will take rest. There will be prayer from 6-30 to 7. At 7, Mahatmaji will hoist the National flag, and will perform the opening ceremony of the "Congress House." From 8-30 to 11 there will be a musical concert.

## DELHI RIOTS.

### POLICE PICKETS WITHDRAWN.

DELHI, Mar. 25.

Police pickets which were posted in Delhi in connection with the recent disturbances have been withdrawn.—A.P.

## ASSEMBLY PRESIDENTSHIP.

### SWARAJISTS NOMINATE MR. PATEL.

DELHI, Mar. 25.

The Swaraj Party of the Legislative Assembly last evening designated Mr. Patel to contest the presidentship of the Assembly. The contest will take place in Simla session.—A.P.

## Official and Personal.

His Excellency Lord Lytton arrived at Calcutta, on Tuesday morning from Delhi.—A.P.

Their Royal Highnesses Prince and Princess Arthur of Connaught accompanied by Captain A. D. G. S. Batty arrived at Government House on Tuesday.

Lt. General Sir Harold Walker, Colonel C. J. Bruce Hay and Major C. J. S. De Cornu lunched at Government House on Tuesday.

The Hon. Sir Muhammad Habibulla, Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, leaves Delhi on a long tour on the 15th April and after visiting Calcutta, Madras and Coimbatore returns to Simla on 2nd May.

# ALL-INDIA MARWARI MAHASABHA.

## SHETH NEMANI ON EVILS OF EARLY MARRIAGE.

## DUTIES OF INDIAN PRINCES TOWARD SUBJECTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

FATEHPUR, Mar. 25.

The Marwari Agrawal Mahasabha opened its session this afternoon in a beautiful pandal made of khadi. On the dias were seated Pt. Arjunlal Sethi, Swami Narsingh Deo, Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, Pt. Nekiram Sharma, Madhav Prasad Sharma, Janki Prasad Begerhotta, Hanuman Prosad Potdar, Durgadattji Sawalka, Padam Raj Jain etc Seth Ramballabh Navatia, Chairman, Reception Committee's speech was read over to the delegates by his young grandson, in which among others reforms in the community he had laid emphasis on the universal use of khadi. Seth Shionarayanji Nemani then took the chair. The President touched upon nearly all the burning topics concerning the community. He laid stress on the compulsory education of girls as well boys and reforms in early marriage. Speaking on the question of reforms in the Indian states, he suggested that all the grievances should be got redressed between the ruler and the ruled themselves. He disapproved the method of sending representations to the British Government. In the end he requested the Marwaris to use hand-spun khadi and to promote Swadeshi so far as possible. Touching the exchange and jute problems he called the policy of the Government highly detrimental to the Indian business. The election of the Subjects Committee was then taken up. The Subjects Committee meets to-night.

The Seventh Session of the All-India Marwari Agrawal Mahasabha was held at Fatehpur (Sekhavati) yesterday under the presidentship of Sheth Shivnarayanji Nemani of Bombay. In the course of his address Sheth Nemani, after offering prayers to the Almighty and expressing sorrow at the deaths of Agrawal worthies like the Sheth Navrangrai Khetan, an ex-President of the Conference, proceeded to refer to the need of the spread of true education in the community. After remarking that "education is the root of all progress," he said:—

It is of very late that the question of education has been engaging the mind of our community. After all, it is for Western education, the education which has produced so monstrous a change in the mental attitude of Indian Life rendering us impotent. Not having remained satisfied with this much, it has extended its activity far and wide, assuming dimensions of a gigantic poisonous tree with most undesirable fruits. My object in passing these remarks in connection with the bad effects of the Western Education is not that one should not learn English or other foreign language. It is most expedient to acquire the knowledge of any language as time and place may require and in doing it I see no harm and for us, merchants it is of supreme importance. We Agrawals need most the type of education which can show us the proper way to protect our religion and impart true knowledge of commercial matters in the highest degree. The subject of commerce should obtain place and recognition in one and all educational institutions founded by our community. No village should be left without a school in which one may not find an Agrawal child taking education. Even the smallest village with 15 or 20 houses should be equipped with the means of imparting elementary Hindi and other primary education. It is most gratifying to note that by our own Agrawal money, many educational institutions have been started and others are receiving birth. But it is much to be regretted that only in a very small number you will find arrangements for religious and commercial education effected. We must at once make up this deficiency. Successful students in religious and commercial examinations must receive our appreciation and support and provision of scholarships must be made for the poor deserving students. Our children also need complete training in Sanskrit. Sanskrit is a language of the gods. All our ancient literature is in Sanskrit and it is a store house of knowledge. Our ignorance of Sanskrit has much to do with our present degradation and bluntness of religious feelings. In each institution provision for Sanskrit must be made."

Sheth Nemani deplored the absence of Brahmacharya amongst Agrawals, which, in his opinion was one of the many causes of their downfall. He urged the establishment of Gurukuls and Rishikul Ashramas.

### FEMALE EDUCATION.

Referring to the need of female education, he said: "The education of a child begins from the moment the mother conceives. Mother is the first teacher of a child. If the mother is a lady of lights, the training of her child becomes undoubtedly an easy task for her. It is for this reason that mothers need education. The girl of to-day is the mother of to-morrow. It is most necessary that proper means should be devised for imparting and disseminating education among females making them fit for an ideal Hindu womanhood. . . . . English education among females should not be a means to make them luxury-loving and suffrogettes. It is most desirable that love for religion, character, fearlessness, competence, temperance, truthfulness, hospitality and other traits that constitute an ideal Hindu woman should develop among them. In order that women may realize their duties to their elders and their husbands the reading of books on the lives of Satis like Sita Damayanti and Savitri and other divine ladies should be introduced and encouraged. They must also be well initiated into the performance of their domestic duties and homely accomplishments and arts such as sewing, cooking, bringing up children and keeping household accounts, etc.

### EVILS OF EARLY MARRIAGE.

"Out of the 16 institutions (Sanskaras in vogue) amongst us marriage is a sacred institution. Marriage is a religious act. Home life (Grihasthashrama) simultaneously begins with matrimony. This stage constitutes the most important aspect in a man's life, as he after passing through various tests which celibacy has imposed on him is finally declared fit for Grihasthashrama or home life. In olden times, a person lived in his teacher's house till he attained his 24th year, prior to his marriage, and to-day we see persons at 20 blessed with children playing in their laps. What could be more degrading. It is to be much regretted that we have entirely forgotten the importance of so sacred an institution as marriage. It is most strange that no sooner a male child is borne then the parents think of his marriage. They do not wait to see and think that thereby they are doing the highest disservice to their own children.

The predicament of our younger generations to-day just resembles the condition of fresh flowers nipped in the bud. The early marriage system obtaining in our community is a great curse upon us and we must strenuously work for its abolition. At the time of marriage the bridegroom's age must be at least 18 years, because before this time male vitality is not expected to be matured. In the case of girls the limit may be kept from 12 to 13 as it is the time when they get menses. The marriage of a girl after menses is not desirable. It is always in the interests of the girl to have her matrimony performed prior to menses.

### SALE OF GIRLS.

"Shame be to those parents who participate in the sin of selling their daughters! The conference has already passed a resolution boycotting social intercourse with such people. Notwithstanding this, this evil has not yet been wiped out. On the contrary, strong reports are afloat that an old man of Shekhavati very recently bought a girl by making a huge payment to her parents. Two other similar instances are also reported. Such defaulting persons should be punished hrough our Conference.

### TRADE CONDITIONS.

"For some years past, the mill-industry established in our country has done much good. But to-day, I can confidently say that this industry does not enjoy the position it used to. The latter results are attributed to Government policy, unreasonable taxes and unquenchable thrist for money on the part of Directors and Managing Directors. For our cloth it is very difficult to compete with Lancashire and Japan untill Government really comes to the aid of the former. There is no love lost between the Government and us, as it is afraid that it may displease Lancashire interests. The exchange policy of the Government has done a great harm to Indian trade. Under these conditions commercial advancement is not possible untill we achieve political independance. It is a sad tale to tell that a great depression has come over Indian Trade.

"One of the causes of misery obtaining nowadays in our society is the growing luxury and other redundant expenses. On all social occasions such as marriage, betrothal, etc., we are indifferent to expenses. Constant feasting is another evil among us.

Besides those I have already referred to there are many other evil customs in vogue in our community, as for instance, causing the bridegroom to touch an ass, obscene singing openly in the street, etc. Measures should be taken to end these evil customs.

### COW PROTECTION

"Cow protection is a duty of our community. But our heart knows to what extent we are actually protecting cows. Though everywhere Pinjrapols and cattle-breeding farms are opened through which a great deal of service is being done, still nothing points to the stoppage of cows' slaughter. Want of adequate pasture lands has much to do with the question of non-stoppage of cow-slaughter. Our leaders should make this question their own and direct their energies and influence towards securing reserved pasture lands in as many paces as possible. I have to express my pleasure that in Native States no such cow-slaughter exists. But recently reports have been coming hand from Native Staes that cows are being exported. I must humbly request the Rulers of the Native States to stop such export.

### NATIVE STATES AND AGRAWALS.

"The vast majority of our Marwari Agrawals are the subjects of Native States, of which we are very proud. To me, it is a matter of greater satisfaction to remain under the rule of our own King than under the dominion of foreign yoke. That these Native States may materially advance from day to day is the earnest desire of their subjects. It is with pain to note that of late in some States a persecution policy is being resorted to for checking legitimate movements started by the subjects. Such attempts are injurious to the Ruler and the Ruled both equally. It is my most humble request to the Rulers of the Native States that no occasion may be allowed to rise when discontent may spread among the subjects, as the latter are the main-stay of their power. The relations between the Rulers and the Ruled must be like those of parents and children. If a child commits some fault the parents readily forgive; similarly, ought to be the treatment from a Ruler to the ruled. The Ruler must identify himself with the progress of his subjects by cordially co-operating with and aiding them in their enterprises. Further, it is incumbent upon a Ruler to see that proper education is being given to his subjects. Restrictions should be placed upon the exports of cows and other foodstuffs, etc. He should also avoid unnecessary taxation which generally leads to the spread of discontent among his subjects. He must co-operate with all the activities of public well-being. Disputes should be settled on a basis of mutual understanding without giving an outsider opportunity to interfere with.

### SWADESHI.

"It is now a settled fact that Swadeshi cannot progress unless we actually put it into practice. Our hearts must throb when we think of the huge quantity of wealth that goes to foreign countries against our foreign imports. Certain foreign articles, as for example foreign cloth, China ware, etc., are such that their use is likely to pollute us and cause profanation of our nation or our religion. We can well manage to have hanuspun and hand-woven cloth. Years back, no house in Rajputana was to be seen without a spinning wheel. Its great advantages must command our serious attention so that our poor brothers and sisters may subsist upon the home-craft."

He then referred to the necessity of increasing the communal funds and concluded his address as follows:—

"I would dwell upon one point more and end my task. Brethren, it is this. The world is full of miseries, and they are coming from all directions. There are so many people who lead a life of abject poverty without any aid of any kind. If we could make this load light, if we could help even a single orphan or a person in distress we could then count upon the success of our life. Without our rendering real services to God, how could self-satisfaction come to us? All life is marked by the presence of God in it. And it is therefore our duty to render homage to humanity. This alone leads to spiritual progress in life. Imparting knowledge to illiterates, giving food to the hungry sucour to the helpless, rescue from danger, wise admonition to a man without character, creating a sense of religion in an athiest, engendering feelings of universal fraternity, dispelling the instinct of revenge from one's mind and the final surrender to God, eulogising Him in every possible form, are the various duties of a man in this world. We all together should advance the holy cause of that Almighty the Father of us all."

### SHETH SHIVNARAYAN NEMANI.

WHO PRESIDED OVER THE SEVENTH SESSION OF THE ALL-INDIA MARWARI MAHASABHA, HELD YESTERDAY, AT FATEHPUR.


# CITIZENS OF BOMBAY !

ONE AND ALL !!

DON'T MISS THIS OPPORTUNITY !

# MAHATMA GANDHIJI

WILL VISIT

# INDIAN NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL AND ART EXHIBITION

"CONGRES HOUSE," BELOW KENNEDY BRIDGE

AND

VARIETY ENTERTAINMENTS AND MUSICAL CONCERTS

by Famous Musicians 3 to 11 P. M.

# MAHATMAJI

Will address Ladies of Bombay and receive an address from the depressed class at the Exhibition Pandal.

# MAHATMAJI

Will also OPEN THE "CONGRESS HOUSE"

Miss not This GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY of having Mahatmaji's darshan.

There will be Special musical concerts, magical performance and other entertainments

ADMISSION FEE WITH TAX ANNAS NINE

PLEASE NOTE—

THE EXHIBITION WILL BE EXTENDED FROM 27th March to 2nd April 1925.


## SINCLAIR OIL CONCESSION,

### DECLARED NULL AND VOID.

MOSCOW, March 24.

After 17 hours' deliberation, the High Court has passed judgment that the Sinclair Oil Concession in Sakhalin, mentioned in the cable of 22nd instant is null and void. The Court also decided that the 200 dollars' deposit should be returned to the Company.—Reuter.

The message dated 22nd instant referred to above is reproduced below:—

"The Government's case for the cancellation of the Sinclair Oil concession in north Sakhalin was heard to-day at the Moscow District Court.

Counsel for the plaintiff asked the court to declare the contract null and void and demanded that the company should pay a fine for breach of contract and compensation for alleged loss which resulted from the fact that the company had not begun to develop within the contracted period of the year and within the supplementary period granted by the Soviet Government. Counsel declared that the concessionaries at the time of the conclusion of the contract were aware of the Japanese occupation of Sakhalin and consequently the company's plea of 'force majeure' was invalid. Moreover, the Soviet authorities, particularly the Soviet Ambassador in China, had given every assistance to the company's expedition for the exploration of oil in Sakhalin.

Counsel for the defendants denied the assertion of the plaintiff and insisted that the company took all measures to ensure developments but its efforts were frustrated by external interference. Moreover, the company contended that the contract gave the right to begin development within a year but did not compel it to do so. The hearing was adjourned."

The following Reuter's message, dated February 23rd, is also bearing on the subject:—

The Rosta Agency says: Owing to the Sinclair Oil Company not executing the conditions of the grant of oil concessions in north Saghalien in 1922, the Chief Concessions Committee has submitted to the Moscow District Court the question of revoking the contract.

In an interview the Chairman of the Committee declared that, despite repeated warnings, the work of exploration has not yet begun, in the concessions district and the company was given six months' notice in May, 1924, but it took no action.

## STANDING JOINT COMMITTEE.

### COMMONS AGREE TO RE-APPOINT.

LONDON, March 25.

The House of Commons has agreed to the motion reappointing the Standing Joint Committee on Indian Affairs.—Reuter.

## S. S "MASSILIA."

PORT SUDAN, March 24.

The position of the steamer "Massilia" is unchanged, but wind has freshened. She has discharged 60 tons and tried putting engines astern with the assistance of a tug, but without result. She is being lightened further.—Reuter.

## PRINCE OF WALES.

### SEND-OFF FROM S. AFRICANS IN LONDON.

LONDON, March 24.

The Prince of Wales was given a most cordial send-off from the South Africans in London, when he was entertained at a luncheon at Savoy Hotel to-day.

Mr. Smit, the new South African High Commissioner, presiding, delivered the opening sentence of his speech in South African Dutch, and said that a free and easy time awaited the Prince in sunny South Africa If he wanted to drive an ex-waggon or a lead commando of Afrikanders they would be proud to oblige him. Farmers were vieing with each other to provide the Prince with a suitable horse for leading a commando. The South Africans did not want the Prince just to have a routine kind of trip but to enjoy himself. The Prince had visited many Dominions, but he showed judgment in leaving the best till the last. (Cheers). The Prince's visit would draw the much-needed attention to the vast potentialities of South Africa. Mr. Smit believed that the Prince would use his excellent qualities in drawing tighter the bonds uniting the English and the Dutch.

The Prince of Wales, replied humourously, and, referring to his habit of bringing back anything to which he took a fancy, pictured himself as blocking the traffic of London by driving an ex-waggon. The Prince concluded by saying that he hoped to gain a firsthand knowledge of South Africa's problems and personally see how these were being faced by the two great virile peoples constituting the great Union.

The company of 300 included Major Ormsby-Gore, High Commissioners for Australia, New Zealand, Newfoundland and the Free State, and Ministers of Argentine and Uruguay.—Reuter.

## ROBBERS ROUNDED UP.

BAGHDAD, March 24.

Robbers who attacked the motor convoy on March 5th have been arrested 200 miles from the scene of the outrage by the Iraq Police Camelry, and are now being brought into Ramadi. Three of the assailants are alleged to have made full confession. Property stolen from the passengers has been recovered.—Reuter.

## BANDRA SCHOOL BOARD,

As a result of the application of the New Primary Education Act of 1923, the Bandra Municipal Board proceeded to elect the members of the School Board. There was a sharp contest as to the election of representatives of the Educational interests. Mr. Raphael Almeida a lecturer in Botany at St. Xavier's College, Bombay, contested a seat on the Board with Mr. Florence Gonsalves, a manager of a local school. The voting resulted in the latter's favour defeating Mr. Almeida by one vote. Among other elected members of the School Board is Mrs. Beatrice Dengonte, wife of the President.

## FLYING IN THE EAST.

### SIR S. BRANCKER ON ITS COMMERCIAL POSSIBILITIES.

LONDON, March 24.

A distinguished company of leaders of aviation was present at a banquet at Savoy Hotel in honour of Sir Sefton Brancker, Cobham and Elliott. Sir Philip Sassoon, proposing the toast, said that this flight had done more to encourage civil flying than any other since the War. Sir Sefton Brancker states that the flight had ruined him for other forms of transport. He believed he could fly continuously night and day without nearly as much unpleasantness as in a railway train. As regards the supposed tedium of flying across a desert, Sir Sefton Brancker thought that an ordinary cross-Channel pilot would regard it as a rest cure He added that flying in the East was a much easier proposition commercially than here because it was possible to fly from London to Rangoon without rising above 6,000 feet and, probably, in any visibility.—Reuter.

## CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, March 25.

In the share market jutes ruled steady on speculative support from bazar operators and the tone continued generally healthy. In coals some buying orders existed under ruling quotations. Hence only little business was concluded. In teas lack of support and preponderence of sellers conduced to weaken prices further. In miscellaneous only a few transactions were registered at previous rates. Government securities were firm. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—3½ per cent Government paper 67/10, 5 per cent bonds 1933 97/10, 5 per cent war loan 1929-47 94/10, 5½ per cent war bonds 1928 104/4, 6 per cent bonds 1927 101, do. 1930 102/13, do. 1931 103/5, do. 1932 103/15 3 per cent U. P. bonds 1926-41 102/8.

Banks:—Imperial Bank fully paid 1392.

Railways:—Mandra Bhon Railway 71.

Cottons:—Agra-United 1/5, Dunbar 184/8.

Jutes:—Alliance 606/8, Anglo-India 430/8, Auckland 301, Belvedere 573, Budge Budge 491, Clive 47/10, Dalhousie 472/8, Delta 539, Courepore 824/8, Howrah 46/10, Hukumchand 19/1, Kinnison 1065/8, Lansdowne 364, Lawrence 674, Lothian 462/8, Naihati 568, National 32/8, Presidency 8, Waverley 7/6.

Coals:—Baraboni 9/8, Bengal 570, Burrekur 27/8, Equitable 12, Lakurka 18, Sendra 16/8, South Karanpura 10/8, Union 15/4.

Miscellaneous:—British India Corporation ord 4/15, Madan Theatres 2/9.

Tea Companies:—Bormahjan 10/12, East India 22/4.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling five and fifteen sixteenth pence and demand bills were one shilling five and thirty-one thirty-second pence.—A.P.

## COUNCIL BILLS & T. T.

The following press communique is issued by the Dy Controller of the Currency, Bombay:—

"There were no tenders at the sale of Council Bills and Telegraphic Transfers held by the Secretary of State in London on Tuesday, the 24th March 1925.

Rupees one crore will be offered for sale next week."

# CHECK ON INDIAN IMMIGRANTS.

## BURMA TAX ON SEA PASSENGERS.

## COUNCIL PASSES GOVT. BILL

RANGOON, Mar. 24.

The Burma Legislative Council met today for the last meeting of the present session and the debate on the Burma Tax on Sea Passengers Bill was concluded, the measures being passed despite strong opposition by the Indian and European non-officials.

Mr. J. K. Munshi an Indian Member moved an amendment providing that the preamble of the Bill should be changed. He said the present preamble stated that the object of the Bill was to prevent a loss of revenue to Burma from the non-payment of the capitation and Thathamedu tax by Indian immigrants. His view was that the real object was to discourage the immigration of Indians into Burma more particularly to restrict the free flow of Indian labour and to impose an additional burden on Indians seeking to come to or reside in Burma. The consent of the Governor-General to the Bill had been obtained by the wording of the preamble and the statement of objects and reasons. The preamble did not set out properly the issues raised by the Bill and he asked Government to state clearly the real reasons which had actuated them in introducing it. The speeches made by the Finance Member had given him the impression that the Finance Member's attitude was one of unfriendliness towards Indians and that he was trying to create disunion between Indians and Burmans. The preamble as it stood was a mockery. It was intended to place a great hardship on Indians. The tax was directed against Indians and nobody else would be affected by it. He asked the House to assert its dignity, adhere to the truth and accept the amended preamble to show the Governor-General why the measure was being passed.

Mr. Rafi another Indian member said that all attempts to bring the Bill into line with its real objects and reasons had failed and in supporting the amendment he said the least the Government could do was to call a spade a spade. That they could do by accepting the amendment. The Bill was one of the cleverest pieces of legal jugglery he knew of and he congratulated its author.

Sir Adam Ritchid a representative of the Burma Chamber of Commerce said he supported the amendment not because he agreed with everything in it, but because he agreed with its motive.

Mr. Narayana Rao said that the way in Which Government were trying to rush the Bill through the House in defiance of public opinion was remarkable. The extra-ordinary measure was designed to interfere with the migratory movements. Immigration could be controlled between two foreign countries. but not between two provinces. The Bill taxed women and the speaker apprehended that that would result in a decrease of women immigrants and an increase in the traffic in women.

FINANCE MEMBER'S PLEA.

The Finance Member in reply read the preamble of the Bill and said there was no intention to stop immigration as the tax would fall on all who came to Burma. If it had been intended to discourage Indians from coming to Burma, Government would have definitely restricted the application of the Bill to Indians. He asked Mr. Munshi whether there had ever been any union between Indians and Burmans. As regards his alleged prejudice against Indians, the present was the first time he had heard of it. No reference had been made to the understandings he had given as regards refunds to women and children and that was only a part and parcel of the attempt to wreck the Bill. The Finance Member agreed that the proposed tax was a new one not only in Moulmein, but in the other nine towns. After criticising Sir Adam Ritchie's present attitude he replied to it and said Sir Adam's statement that the measure had been submitted only to a section of the House was absolutely without foundation. The Bill was submitted to the Finance Committee which by no means represented any particular section. The Finance Member concluded by saying the minority supported Government, because they thought Government was right and he hoped they would do so in future also.

The Amendment was put and lost.

The Finance Member then moved that the Bill be passed.

Mr. Wroughton, another representative of the Burma Chamber then rose and said "I rise at this late moment to suggest to Government that they should not proceed with the Bill. Our proposals may be wise or foolish, but let it be honest (Cheers)." What he thought was at the back of the Finance Member's mind was that the tax was to be a definite check on incoming Indians. The effect of carrying the Bill into law would be very important. The measure had helped to create grave suspicion and sense of injustice in the minds of Indians among whom there were a large number of people who were second to none in their loyalty to the province and who were a hardworking body of men. They realised that the Bill would provide a definite check on the influx of labour and it was going to do enormous harm to the productively of the province. He asked Burmans to ponder that point very carefully. The tax suggested would produce Rs. 15 lakhs.

The Finance Member: Who said that?

Mr. Wroughton: Yourself.

Mr. Wroughton continuing said fifteen lakhs would be a bad bargain for Burma and he appealed to the House to reject the Bill.

The Finance Member replying reiterated his arguments in favour of the Bill and said Mr. Wroughton had drawn a red herring accross the path in suggesting that agricultural labour would be affected.

The motion was put to the House and carried and the Bill was passed.

The Council was then prorogued.

# OUR EXCHANGE POLICY.

(Continued from page 6).

dian companies etc. to their own home offices or friends. This surplus came in as gold and was paid into the Currency chest, and the Currency officer gave Rupees in exchange, which went into Banks and provided fresh supplies of capital for trade and industry.

### 2 Shilling Ratio.

In September 1920, Government built a weir across the channel, by which alone could the supplies of fresh currency come in. This was the 2sh. ratio. It prevented Gold going into the Currency Office for exchange into rupees except at 10 to the Sovereign. Just as, after the weir was built and in place, my neighbour swore he did not even touch my crops, so in the case of currency Government after putting up their weir i.e., putting (the 2sh. rate on the Statute) swear they are not touching (manipulating) Exchange. Just as, when I pointed to my withered crops, I was told it was my fault, so again, when Indian industrialists point to their withering industries, Government say blandly it was all their fault When I pointed out to my neighbour that on account of the weir the water was going on to waste land, he shrugged his shoulders and said it was no business of his. In the same way, when we point out to Government that the current of gold from abroad goes into unproductive hoards when it should go into productive channels, the authorities only shrug their shoulders and turn away.

I hope my readers will now see that the putting of the 2sh. rate on the Statute was as "innocent and harmless' as the dam put across the canal by my neighbour, in order to prevent water coming to my land. They will see that my neighbour had no need to take any further steps to ruin my crops, and that this one step was absolutely sufficient, and that he could now stand and whistle, being as sure as anything can be, that his object would be achieved in due course.

This was what Government had done. This was why the Bills for the 2sh rate were forced through in the very last sessions of the old Pre-Reform Council. Once this big weir was in place, there was no need to do anything else. Time would do its work.

This was, therefore, one of the greatest sins of commission in the Exchange manipulations of the Government. To hark back to the analogy of the canal water, it was cruel mockery on the part of my powerful neighbour in reply to all my pleadings for water to say he was not doing anything. It is similarly mockery on the part of Government to tell us that they are not doing anything, the real fact being that the currency weir was built and in place and there was nothing more needed. While the putting of the rate on the Statute was,

*Previous articles in the series appeared on 9th, 10th, 13th, 16th, 18th, 19th, 20th and 25th instant.

like the building of that weir, a great sin of commission, the refusal to remove that weir is a great sin of omission. However, let us carry the metaphor further. My powerful neighbour was not satisfied with building that weir. He found that I had a small lake on my own land in which water had collected from the previous rains. He saw that this supply, which was already there, might enable me to keep my crops alive. He, therefore, goes and gets his men to privately pump out water from that lake at night, so that my supply of water may dry up more rapidly.

Our Currency authorities have done something very similar. They saw that there was a certain amount of water (currency) already in the field, and that if their object was to be attained more promptly, this supply should be pumped out. And so they have been quietly pumping it out as I shall show hereafter

### End of First Stage.

I shall first give the figures of the Reserves and the total Note Issues of the Currency Department at various dates starting from the 31st January 1920 as the Communique announcing the acceptance by the Secretary of State of the recommendations of the Babington Smith Committee was issued on the 2nd February 1920.

RESERVES

| Date | Total Metal | Indian | English | Total Note Issue |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1920 | | | | |
| 31st Jany. | 87.05 | 15.60 | 82.50 | 185.15 |
| 29th Feby. | 84.93 | ,, | ,, | 183.03 |
| 22nd March | 84.15 | ,, | 79.27 | 179.02 |
| 31st Mar | 87.65 | 19.59 | 67.28 | 174.52 |
| 30th April | 85.70 | 23.77 | 61.27 | 170.74 |
| 15th May | 85.23 | 24.91 | 59.77 | 169.91 |
| 22nd May | 85.19 | 28.33 | 53.77 | 167.29 |
| 31st May | 84.97 | 31.18 | 50.77 | 166.92 |
| 7th June | 86.32 | 35.54 | 44.77 | 166.63 |
| 30th June | 91.52 | ,, | 37.27 | 164.33 |
| 7th July | 91.42 | 37.80 | 32.77 | 161.99 |
| 22nd July | 94.22 | 40.62 | 28.28 | 163.12 |
| 7th August | 93.68 | 45.08 | 23.77 | 162.53 |
| 22nd August | 93.13 | 47.33 | 21.53 | 161.99 |
| 7th Sept. | 93.888 | 48.09 | 19.28 | 161.25 |
| 30th Sept. | 94.21 | 47.14 | 16.27 | 157.62 |

The above Table brings us down to the end of the first stage of the manipulations of currency The Currency weir was constructed and put in place (i. e. the 2sh. rate was put into the Coinage and Currency Acts) during September 1920, and the revaluation of the Reserves came into effect from 1st October, so it will be convenient to take count of what had happened so far.

It will be noticed that the Reserves contained 82.50 crores of Sterling securities at the beginning i. e. on 31st January 1920. This was equal to

£55 Million

Then the sales of Reverse Bills at disastrous rates were begun. Instead of Rs. 15 for every £ 1, Government accepted as low as Rs. 8 to Rs. 7. The balance on 30th September is given as Rs. 16.27 crores, which at 15 to the £ is equal to only

£ 10.85 Million.

so that £ 44 million had gone. Assuming that the Bills realised an average of Rs. 7½, it could have brought in only Rs. 33 crores, whereas it stood in the Reserves as the equivalent of 44 x 15 or Rs. 66 crores. There would thus be a gap of some Rs. 33 crores more or less to fill up.

On turning to the Indian securities, we find that they were only Rs. 15.60 crores in the beginning, but had grown to 47.14 crores at the end. This meant that Rs. 31.54 crores worth of securities had to be "created" to fill the gap spoken of above.

There was enormous manipulation in other ways also such as selling Post Office Money Orders on Great Britain at fancy rates, and sales of Gold also at fanciful rates, and there had been further losses on these accounts, which were passed off on the public as deficits in the Budget, but I do not wish to go into details of these here, as it is not necessary for the object we have immediately in view. I will, however, point out in passing that the amount of metal (gold and silver) in the Reserves had also grown from 87.05 crores on 30th January to 94.21 crores on 30th September. Normally this return of metal would have meant an addition to the Notes in issue of 7.16 crores, but this increase in the metal reserves seems also to have been utilized to cover the gap caused by Reserve Bills, so that the total gap would appear to be the total of the increases in both the metal and securities reserves viz. 31.54 plus 7.16 or 38.70 crores.

We shall now pass on to the second stage, viz., the period after revaluation of the Reserves at 10 to the Sovereign.

(To be Continued.)

# MY LIFE IN BOMBAY.

(Continued from page 7.)

with the parties rallied off from one another on each side and a neutral space in the centre, those in the neutral space to have the option of entering one or other of the enclosures when the time for voting came. Perhaps it was as well that this suggestion was not acted ont, as though we all expected a pretty good turn-out of the public, nobody anticipated such a vast congregation of people as ultimately assembled in the Town Hall Square, Elphinstone Circle and all the approaching thoroughfares. Had the meeting taken place in the open air, the leaders would have been faced with the problem of controlling a crowd of unmanageable dimensions, however peaceful.

* * *

As the time for the meeting drew near, we received from time to time reliable news of the plans which were being laid by the promoters to pack the hall and foil our legitimate attempts to secure a hearing and a fair decision. Parties of well-drilled Mill employees were to be brought down, to be rushed into the hall and pack the benches the moment the doors were opened, and these were to be reinforced by contingents organised by Mr. Suleiman Cassum Mitha and Mr. Sallebhoy Barodawallah.

We laid our own plans accordingly. Mr. Desai of the All-India Insurance Company placed his offices at the junction of Elphinstone Circle and Apollo Street at our disposal and these were made our headquarters for the occasion. We decided to be on the spot with a band of several hundred reliable followers ready to enter the hall the moment the doors were opened, from seven o'clock in the morning, while a smaller contingent was to be on duty throughout the night, in case there was an attempt to anticipate us by filling up the hall during the dark hours.

The scene in the Circle opposite the Town Hall the next morning was somewhat exciting and it grew in excitement throughout the day, until it culminated late in the evening in one of the most remarkable public demonstrations I have ever witnessed,—certainly one unparallelled in the history of the City of Bombay. Our own contingent occupied the gardens in the Circle and the road space so far as was possible in between. Our scouts brought us information of the whereabouts of the enemy's bands of mercenaries being located at the Customs House and other convenient bars in the neighbourhood. Mr. Vincent, the Commissioner of Police, with several of his officers, was early on the scene, and from time to time during the early hours parties of soldiers were brought up by tramcars, fixed bayonets and marched into the lower regions of the hall to await orders. Whether there was any intention really to use them or not, whether it was really contemplated that an emergency justifying their use would arise, or whether this was only a demonstration of force with the object of making an impression on the opposition and frightening them away, I am unable to say. Whatever it was, we contemplated the arrival of the military and the various parties of police with equanimity, secure in our own determination to keep the peace at all costs. In the meanwhile, the barricaded steps of the Town Hall gradually filled up with an imposing congregation of well-to-do gentlemen and their hangers-on of the type that is always prominent when the projects of Government House and officialdom call for their presence and support. These were the Committee and Stewards of the meeting and wore the rosettes which were the badges of their office. They were there ostensibly to preserve order, I suppose. But they were, when the actual proceedings of the meeting commenced, responsible for all the disorder that took place and turned the meeting into a howling pandemonium. Had they co-operated with us in the orderly conduct of the proceedings, the ultimate dispersal of the audience by the police need not have been necessary and the meeting could have been carried through in a civilised way, whatever the result But so many of their well-laid plans went wrong in the course of the day, that they and the organisers of the meeting, seemed to have lost their heads by the time proceedings commenced and the attempt to rush through a resolution in the name of the citizens of Bombay was a ridiculous farce.

* * * *

Until ten o'clock we had to play a waiting game. We were refused any information, in response to our polite requests, regarding the intentions of the organisers as to the time the Hall would be opened to the public or on any other point concerning which we asked for information. Mr. Vincent was politeness itself, but declared that he was no wiser than ourselves and was only there to keep order. We had no complaint to make of his behaviour or that of the officers accompanying him throughout the day. The first mishap that befell the other side was due, indeed, to his punctilious determination to preserve an impartial attitude. Towards ten o'clock, the other side brought up a band of their supporters-mill employees who, I think there was no doubt, were enticed by the prospect of a day's pay for a holiday and a good feed and knew little about the object of the meeting—and stationed them a hundred yards or so from the Town Hall steps. This suggested an imminent opening of the doors, so we immediately put it to Mr. Vincent that the fairest proceeding would be to form a queue, in order to avoid confusion and disorder, explaining that we were most anxious to avoid anything like a scramble or collision which might have unfortunate consequences. The Commissioner, quite properly agreed to this. No sooner had we received his answer, than the word was given to our people in the gardens and they rushed across the road to the number of about three hundred and secured the first places in the queue! This was hardly what the organisers on the other side had expected and I fancy they were not particularly grateful to the Commissioner. However there we were. We could not be dislodged, and as soon as the doors were opened, shortly after, our party entered the hall masters of the situation. Included in our pary that first entered the hall were Mr. Jinnah, Mr. Umar Sobani, Mr. M. K. Azad, Mr. Syud Hossain, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Mr. Lakhmidas Tairsee, Mr. Vibhaker, Mr. C. P. Nanavaty, myself and other well-known Home Rulers. An attempt was made by the stewards on our entering to relegate our followers to the back seats. But I stopped that a once. I pointed out that this was a public and open meeting of the citizens convened by the Sheriff, and those who got in first were entitled to the front seats. We agreed to leave vacant for the time being five benches in the front which we were told had been set apart for ladies, but I suspected this was a ruse merely to keep us out of them, and made the proviso that, should the ladies not materialise we should have the first call on them. Ultimately we took possession of the seats, after ascertaining that no ladies were coming.

The organisers were now in somewhat of a quandary. Their plan had been to fill up the hall with their own automatons and allow only a few seats at the back for the opposers. Instead they found themselves faced at the outset by a solid body of the latter who filled up the centre and front of the auditorium. Of the exciting events that followed I must relate in my next chapter.

(To be continued).

# DIGNITY OF KHADDAR.

## SALUTES TO MEMBERS OF LEGISLATURE.

In the Bengal Legislative Council, the other day, Babu Hemanta Kumar Sarkar asked if the Member in charge of the Police Department was aware "that the police sergeants at the entrance of the Town Hall stand up and salute the Council Members in European costume, but do not show similar respect to the Members in "*khaddar*."

The Hon. Sir Hugh Stephenson replied: This is not the case. It has been the practice for sergeance at the entrance to salute all Members of the Council when they recognised, without differentiation as to their dress. It is to be remembered that these sergeants are on duty at the Town Hall only for a few days at comparatively long intervals, and cases may naturally occur where they fail to distinguish between Members and visitors.

In view of the difficulty in ensuring that police officers on duty at the entrance to the Town Hall shall recognize all Members, Sir Hugh added, Government consider it preferable that the practice of saluting Members of the Legislature individually, which is not part of their duties, should be discontinued. Complimen's will, therefore, only be paid to the President of the Council and Members of the Executive Council and the Ministry; but the police at the entrance will not take their seats except when the Council is sitting.


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# EMPIRE AUTOMOBILES

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# ENCOURAGING SMALL INDUSTRIES.

## IMPORTANCE OF COOPERATIVE MOVEMENT.

DHULIA, March 24.

The first Divisional Conference of Co-operative Societies for the districts of West Khandesh, East Khandesh and Nasik was held here on the 21st and 22nd March under the auspices of the Divisional Branch of the Bombay Central Co-operative Institute under the presidentship of Rao Bahadur N. K. Kelkar, ex-Minister of the Central Provinces. About 200 delegates, representing co-operative societies in the division were present.

Rao Bahadur Garud, Chairman of the Reception Committee, briefly reviewed the progress of the co-operative movement in the division.

Rao Bahadur Kelkar remarked that this movement was calculated to bring about from within not only unification but sound economic regeneration. He said the co-operative movement was essential to encourage small cottage industries and it should be run by non-officials as far as possible. The president advocated an economic enquiry to find out the various causes which contributed to the indebtedness of the agricultural population. He advocated the raising of a loan by Government to finance co-operative societies.

Resolutions urging the establishment of co-operative housing societies, cattle breeding societies, weaves societies, requisite supplies societies and laying stress on the need for educating the masses on the benefits of this movement were passed.

The Conference appointed sub-committees to consider the new co-operative bill and to consider what steps should be taken to improve and establish cotton sale societies in Khandesh districts;

The Conference requested Government to deposit a substantial part of the land revenue in co-operative banks instead of in the Imperial Bank for the benefit of agriculturists.—A. P.

# RADIO CLUB AND INDIAN MUSIC.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to "Shanti's" remarks of 19th in your newspaper regarding Indian Music and the Radio Club, I notice he states "there are many amateur clubs which can assist the Radio people in making the Indian programmes a success" and it would perhaps be helpful if he communicated the names of some of these to the Radio Club with his suggestions, or perhaps some of those amateur clubs would come forward and help. The Radio Club, I am sure, is always eager to receive practical help.—Yours, etc.

Bombay, Mar. 25, 1925. RECEIVER.

# MADRAS COUNCIL.

## MINISTERS' SALARIES PASSED.

MADRAS, March 24.

The Legislative Council to-day passed the Ministers' salaries without division.—A.P.

## REDUCTION IN NUMBER OF HIGH COURT JUDGES.

MADRAS, March 24.

The Madras Council to-day debated on the motion urging the reduction of the strength of the Madras High Court in connection with the Budget demand for the High Court. The member for the Madras University said that the present strength was unnecessarily large, and wanted the number of judges to be reduced from 14 to 12. The Law Member observed that he could not accept the proposal without prejudice to the interests of the itigant public in view of the arrears which had accumulated and the question could be considered when the arrears had been disposed of. The motion was pressed and carried by a majority of votes.

At 4-45 p.m., the Council rose to attend the unveiling ceremony by the Governor in the precincts of the Council Chamber of a marble bust of Sir P. Rajagopalachariar, member of the India Council and the first President of the Reformed Council. The bust is the gift of the Raja of Panagal, Chief Minister.—A. P.

# HIGH COURT

## ARAB MERCHANTS' ESTATE IN DISPUTE

## VALUABLE PEARL NECKLACE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Kemp.)

Loolnahibi, widow, and another ... Plaintiffs.

vs.

Khalid bin Mahomed and others...Defendants.

This suit was filed by one widow and her daughter against another widow and her son of one Mahomed bin Abdul Wahab Mishari, an Arab pearl merchant, for certain declarations. The said Abdul Wahab was until September, 1919, doing large business in pearls in Bombay. He then closed his business and for the next three years till his death which occurred in July, 1923. He also dealt largely in shares and sustained heavy losses in that business. He made his will on 18th July, 1921, and probate thereof was granted by the Bombay High Court on 30th October, 1923. The 2nd defendant was married to the deceased over 30 years ago and she and the deceased had lived together continuously. The 1st plaintiff, however, had resided with the deceased for one year before the birth of the 2nd plaintiff. She then went away to Arabia and remained there until after the death of the deceased. The defendants' allegation was that the deceased was annoyed at this and that was why no specific bequest was given to the 1st plaintiff by the will.

There were two points for decision in the case. The 2nd defendant alleged that her husband had made a present to her of a necklace, which was sold in August, 1916, for Rs. 3,46,846. Out of the sale-proceeds a property known as Rogay Building was purchased at Rs. 2,16,000. In January, 1920, Rogay Building was sold for Rs. 14,00,000 and the proceeds together with the balance of the sale-proceeds of the necklace were left with the deceased. The 2nd defendant claimed this amount against the estate. In this will the deceased had directed that these moneys should be given to the 2nd defendant as belonging to her. The 2nd defendant further alleged that on the occasion of her son's marriage the deceased had made her a present of a very valuable necklace composed of five strings of pearls. After her husband's death she had the necklace broken up and the pearls were sent to Paris for sale. But as there was no satisfactory offer, they were returned to Bombay. These pearls also she claimed as belonging to her and not to the estate. By clause 3 of the will the deceased directed that whatever ornaments were with the 2nd defendant were hers and he added that he had given them away to her before. The case was heard and evidence was led on these two points.

Mr. J. H. Vakil with Mr. Bahadurji appeared for the plaintiffs.

Sir Thomas Strangman and Mr. Desai appeared for the defendant.

JUDGMENT.

His Lordship in his judgment after setting out the contentions of the parties proceeded that on the documentary evidence it was clear that both the sale-proceeds of Rogay Building purchased out of the sale-proceeds of the necklace and the balance thereof stood in the books of the deceased in the 2nd defendant's name. Further she had given to her son, the first defendant, a power of attorney to manage and collect the rents of Rogay Building. In the petition for probate of the will the 2nd defendant was shown as a creditor of the estate for Rs. 18,92,000. Further in clause 2 of the will the deceased had admitted that the sale-proceeds of Rogay Building belonged to the 2nd defendant. It was contended on behalf of the plaintiffs that the moneys had remained with the deceased as an ordinary loan. The claim of the 2nd defendant was therefore barred by limitation under Article 59. His Lordship however held that the relationship between the deceased and the 2nd defendant suggested that the moneys were left with him as a deposit and therefore Article 60 of the Limitation Act applied and the claim was not barred.

As regards the ownership of the second necklace there was evidence of witnesses who saw the 2nd defendant wearing this necklace on various occasions. The necklace had acquired a reputation as possibly the most valuable necklace of pearls in Bombay. There was also evidence to show that after the husband's death the 2nd defendant dealt with the necklace as her own. On the evidence his Lordship held that the 2nd defendant had proved that the necklace was her property.

After recording these findings the suit was referred to the Commissioner for taking the usual administration accounts.

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TESTIMONIALS.

ABDUL AZIZ, MERCHANT, MOUNT ROAD, DARJEELING.

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Communications to be addressed to—

**SHEIKH GHULAM AHMED,**

Pir Gilanian, St. 13 LAHORE.


## SALT TAX AND MILITARY EXPENDITURE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Please publish the following. We were prepared for the Council of State—which is often called the Council of Notables—agreeing to the Finance Bill, with the Salt Tax restored at Rs. 1-4-0 per maund.

But, the surprise is that the popular Legislative Assembly should stultify itself, by going back upon its own resolution, re. reduction of the Salt Tax.

Have they been hypnotised by the two members of the elder house, Sir B.N. Sarma and Mr. Natesan? At least the Independents have obviously cast in, their lot with the officials. The have been "Dependents" on them. The officials threatened: "No relief to the provinces, if the Salt Tax is not restored." The busy bodies in the so-called "Independents' " camp began to canvass in favur of the Salt Tax reimposition, when the question came again for consideration of the House. No new light was thrown on the subject. Vote-catching and division in the national camp were the only motives of the officials and the "Dependent" party succumbed to the blandishments. It is a measure of slave mentality, that could not think out the grave importance of the subject. If Salt Tax was reduced, the relief would have gone to the whole of India—all the provinces without distinction. Whereas the present offer of the doles has in it the perpetration of a hateful distinction between the provinces. But, the reduction of the Salt Tax would have given relief to each one of the 100,000,000 families in India.

Any economist of repute would tell that nearly 50,000,000 of the Indian people hardly find one full meal a day. To tax such half-starved masses of Indian humanity with an annual tax of half-a-rupee per family, on their daily requirements of salt is a cruel burden, and deserved to be lessened. The abject fear of the loss of provincial relief had no place, when one thinks of the gravity of the subject. Who is going to say, that the doles would be used by the provincial bureaucrats, in giving new life to the poor people?

The reserve items are all non-votable. How many millions of pounds are shunted off from the control of the popular house by this simple trick? There is Dyarchy, eating up the vitals of the Indian people. What relief they can expect in the provinces? The Assembly has succumbed, in sanctioning the Sugar Import Tariff Bill.—which also adds to the burden on the poor.

Taking a single item, the Military Expenditure,—which stands at 570 million rupees, and which is non-votable—cannot that be cut down by a crore of Rupees, which was about just the sum, that was necessary to offer the much needed relief to the half-starving millions of India. There would have been no need to cut down the remissions in provincial contributions. During the 4 years after the war, the Indian tax payer has been loaded with an additional burden of Rs. 45/- crores. Cannot the Finance Member, who graced the Treasury Bench of England, take off even a bit from the unbearable burden by way of lightening the Salt Tax a bit? The refusal to do that would have proclaimed the bankruptcy of British Financial talent. The bureaucracy should have been forced to have a recourse to Certification—when there was a way out—in such a grave matter. It would have shown the economic bondage of India, as nothing else would have done. The Assembly—one regrets—has lost this opportunity.—Yours, etc.,

VITHALDAS K. BHUTA.

## "SPHINX'S RIDDLE."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In your issue of Monday you have commended to our attention Prof. R. D. Ranade's prescription for our communal troubles, viz., "the true conception of God,"—in opposition to Dr. R. P. Paranjpye's remedy supposed to be the abolition of the Deity and nothing short of it. Here I will not be so cynical as to wonder whether Prof. Ranade's new-old remedy has something directly to do with the Kabul stonings and the Vaikom bar, either as cause or effect, since those who defend such things do so on what is to them *the* right conception of God; but as a practical optimist I should be interested to know how many Mussalmans took part in the function either as hosts or guests of the Nagpur Philosophical Society under whose auspices the philosopher of Nimbal sought to give currency to his Divine key for our mundane communal bickerings; for your report mentions only some Hindu and Christian names and no Muslim ones, although Nagpur is one of the places which "Hindu-Muslims" have managed to make so notorious in contemporary annals.—Yours, etc.,

"NO-CYNIC."

## RISHIKUL BRAHMCHARYA ASHRAM

(From a Correspondent.)

The 19th anniversary of Rishikul Vidyapeeta, Hardwar, will be celebrated in the Rishikul grounds from the 11th to the 13th April 1925. Several well-known Hindus leaders expected to attend the celebration and to deliver discourses on the different aspects of Hinduism. The institution was established in the year 1906, to promote religious education among the children of the soil and at the same time to impart such secular education, as would equip them to earn their livelihood independent of the much crowded line of Government services.

The institution has not been able to fulfill all its objects on account of the paucity of funds and workers. The controlling body have, therefore, concentrated their attention to the Ayurveda branch for the present and through the exertions of its President, the Hon'ble Lala Sukhbir Sinha, Rais and Zamindar, Muzaffarnagar, the sum of a lakh of rupees has been collected by the Rishikul Sahayak Committee, Calcutta, for the Ayurvedic College and the Government has also come forward with a grant of Rs. 50,000 and a recurring grant of Rs. 5,000 per annum as asubstantial proof of its sympathy with Ayurveda. The right wing of the College comprising of several rooms for classes etc. has already been completed with an outlay of Rs. 45,000 or thereabout.

There are at present about 100 students in the Rishikul College, and about 50 students in its Ayurveda branch, known as the Rishikul Ayurvedic College.

## RENT BILL IN BOMBAY COUNCIL

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—"Technical objections do not appeal to me" so declared Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolla, the president of the Bombay Legislative Council when Mr. V. A. Dabholkar, M.L.C., raised the point of order on the motion of the Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir, the General Member, for the first reading of the Bill No. 1 of 1925—a Bill to amend the Rent Acts of 1918—and ruled, in spite of technical objections which I shall presently state, the Bill in order. Since the ruling referred to above is *prima facie* opposed to the elementary rules of Parliamentary practice, since such a ruling is highly detrimental to the above development of a constitutional system of parliamentary practice and procedure in this countrf, as it will be creating as dangerous precedent, it deserves more than a passing notice.

Coming to the objections which constituted the reasons for raising the point of order Mr. Dabholkar said that the preamble and the Bill were at variance with each other inasmuch as the former proposed to amend the acts of 1918 while the latter proposed amendments to amending acts which were passed subsequently to the passing of the acts of 1918. Hence Mr Dabholkar contended and rightly too that, if the intention of the Bill was to amend the amending acts those amending acts to which the amendments proposed in the Bill related ought to have been recited in the preamble and that, coupled with the fact, that, in the statement of objects and reasons attached to the Bill it was distinctly stated that "the Bill deals with both original acts of 1918," it conclusively proved that the Bill was defective. In support of his contention Mr. Dabholkar not only quoted Sir Courtney Ilbert, the highest authority in Parliamentary practice, but also instanced to the invariable practice of recalling the previously amended acts in the preamble of the Bill by referring to Bill No. XVI of 1924 which was also a Bill to amend the Rent Acts of 1918. The President, brushing aside the authority quoted and the practice pointed out, overruled the objection on the strength of the word "further" in the phrase "whereas it is expedient further to amend" etc. occurring in the preamble which according to him meant the inclusion of all the previous amendments. But it must be pointed out that the phrase "further to amend" is the usual phraseology adopted in the preamble of a Bill amending an Act whether it be for the first or the second or even the Ninth time. That this is so can be verified by referring to the preamble of the Bill No. XI of 1920—the Bill which, for the first time, amended the Acts of 1918, and is as follows:—

"The Bill *further to amend* the Bombay Rent (War restrictions) act 1918 and the Bombay Rent (War restrictions No. II) of 1918." Again if the word "further" is to be taken as inclusive of all the previous amendments, the language requires that it ought to come after the word "amend" so as to read as "the Bill to amend further" and not as the "Bill further to amend". "The Bill further to amend" only means a Bill further than the existing act to amend. Therefore, Sir, I submit that the President's ruling that the Bill was in order, is wrong.

Utmost technical accuracy is insisted on and religiously observed as a matter of vital importance wherever parliamentary institutions exist and on mere technical grounds it is not unusual with the Speaker of the House of Commons to rule even a matter of national interest out of order. The same practice is observed in the Indian Legislature also. For instance as recently as the 13th instant the President of the Legislative Assembly ruled the adjournment mocion of Pandit Motilal Nehru to discuss the Muddiman Report, out of order on a technical ground. The first President of the Bombay Legislative Council, the late Sir Narayan Chandavarkar may his soul rest in peace!—had done likewise on many an occasion. What I want to emphasize is that technical defects are not to be brushed out as trivial or immaterial; they really vitiate a legislative enactment as much as, if not more than, an error of fact or figure. Technical accuracy and precision of language are the fundamental of a legislative enactment and they are to be scrupulously scrutinized. In the Bill under consideration serious flaws, due, of course, to careless drafting have crept in and unless the flaws are removed, the Bill, even if it becomes an Act, will not be recognised in a Court of Law, and it will prove inoperative.

As the dictum of the President that "technical objections do not appeal to me" is a matter of vital importance to student of politics and constitution, I request all those who are interested in the question, to come forward with their opinion and to quote authorities, in either way.—Yours, etc.,

N. V. SARMA.

## THE RENT BILL.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Apropos of my letter to you re. the Rent Bill which you were good enough to publish in last Tuesday's issue of your paper, I have been assured that the President of the Council, the Hon. Sir Ebrahim Rahimtulla, could not possibly have given any other ruling than the one he did in connection with the former's amendment for the inclusion of non-residential premises in the said Bill, in face of the emphatic opinion of the Hon. the Advocate General, and that my remarks against Sir Ebrahim, based on the assumption that he was wrong in ruling Mr. Nariman's amendment out of order, were, in consequence, unfair to the Hon. President.

In view of the above, I deem it my duty to withdraw my criticisms against the President of the Council and express my regret for the same, as I clearly owe him the 'amende honourable'. I would be the last person in the world to do injustice conscienciously to the popular President of the Council, who, as Mr. Nariman assures me, has not only tried to hold the scales even between land-lords and tenants, but has even evinced sympathy for the tenants of Bombay by adopting on various occasions an absolutely fair attitude towards their spokesmen in the Council including Mr. Nariman.—Yours, etc.,

MANECKJI KAVASJI PATEL.

## MANDALAY INDIANS' PROTEST.

(From our Correspondent.)

MANDALAY, Mar. 24.

A crowded meeting of non-Burmans held in Mandalay passed the following resolution:—

"This meeting of non-Burman citizens of Mandalay most emphatically protests against the Bills now before the Burma Legislative Council; namely, the Burma Tax on Sea Passengers Bill, 1925 and the Expulsion of Non-Burman Offenders Bill 1925 and condemns them as they are principally calculated to affect Indians particularly though not specially worded as such."


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## INDIA'S BORROWINGS.

NEED OF LOWER INTEREST CHARGES.

(From a Correspondent.)

Prof. K. T. Shah in a speech on the Indian Budget, laid stress on the fact that all over the world and particularly in India, economics was all along mixed with politics, but it was inevitable. Hence, even at the risk of being regarded as a rank politician, instead of as an economist, he gave out certain home-truths and criticised very strongly the practice of borrowing in the foreign markets.

H. E. the Governor of Bombay, as if by way of anticipatory refutation of some of these remarks, had said in a speech before the Bombay Chamber of Commerce that India had contracted a debt of 10,000 million rupees and India can borrow in the London money market with advantage, because the rate there was 1 per cent. or more cheaper than in any other foreign market. There still remains the sting of Prof. Shah's remarks about unrestricted borrowing. He also made a very useful suggestion of consolidating the different kinds of debts, and in the process of conversion, to reduce the rate of interest, as was done recently by England herself.

Perhaps some sceptics might say that England will not do it and that it is absolutely impossible for India to do the same. Lower interest charges is certainly a great advantage to the nation. No nation would, therefore, forego the same, if it were at all possible. Why, England herself has done so—i.e. has been able to convert some of the higher interest bearing short term loans into a lower interest bearing long term ones. She has been able to make a saving in her interest charges on her huge American debt, by means of such conversions, and she thus been able to lift up a load of £1,000,000 sterling from the shoulders of the nation.

Sir Harry Goschen, who presided at the annual meeting of the National Provincial Bank, Ltd. in January 1925, said as follows with regard to this subject:—

"Since April last we have been able to pay off nearly £5,000,000 of our debt to America, and have converted £200,000,000 of bonds, etc., maturing or redeemable at an early date into lower interest bearing securities, with a more distant date of maturity, and in the conversion operations alone, a saving of nearly £1,000,000 a year has been effected in the amount required for interest on our debt."

During the regime of an amateur Finance Minister like Sir Malcolm Hailey, India borrowed in the London money market a Sterling Loan at a rate of 7 per cent interest, which is unbearably high, and in addition it was agreed to buy from Great Britain goods and stores, worth about 90 to 95 per cent. of the proceeds of the Loan. Such amateur financiers do a lot of mischief to the real interests of the poor 'ryots' of India. Indian Civil Service officers seem to claim a knowledge of almost everything upon this earth. this gentleman's claim was allowed as he was offered the portfolio of Finance, in the Government of India. Hence, in the operation of Reverse Council Bills, India lost from £30 to 35 million sterling, during his 'benevolent' 'regime.'

## ELECTRICAL INSTALLATIONS.

WIREMEN AND CONTRACTORS' LICENSES.

The Director of Information writes:—

"It having been brought to the notice of Government by the Electrical Engineer the danger to life through electric shock and fire that had arisen in the Presidency, and particularly in Bombay City, owing to the fact that any ignorant individual could call himself an electrical wireman or engineer, and by this pretext induce citizens, by offer of low prices, to allow him to wire their premises, Government decided to insist on all wiremen and electrical contractors being properly qualified. Electrical installation work badly carried out is a source of grave danger to the public and with electric light and power becoming everyday more universal, Government was of the opinion that wiremen should be licensed in the same way as plumbers, motor-drivers, etc., are licensed.

A Resolution published in October, 1923, gave due notice of Government's intentions and draft rules were published for objections or suggestions. A Central Board of examiners was constituted consisting of the Electrical Engineer to Government (Chairman), and representatives of the Electric Supply and Tramways Co., the Fire Insurance Association, the G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways, the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, the Hydro-Electric Co., the Association of Wiring Contractors, the College of Engineering, Poona, and the Electrical Inspector to Government. Certificates of competency are divided into two classes; Class I, for which the examination fee is Rs. 10, is for Foremen, Charge hands and leading hands; Class II, for which the examination fee is Rs. 5, is for ordinary wiremen.

Every candidate who produces a full Technological certificate of Electrical Engineering from any recognised Technical Institute or College will be exempt from appearing at the examination for Class I certificate of competency provided he has gone through a further period of practical training in wiring work for one or two years.

Arrangements have now been made to hold the first examination under these rules, and the date provisionally fixed is May 13th. Local Examination Boards have been constituted in Poona, Ahmedabad and Karachi.

The Local Board, Poona consists of Mr. Dani, Mr. Nadhan and Mr. Brown, Chief Engineer, Poona Electric Supply Co. At Karachi, of Mr. Stevenson, the Professor of Physics, D. J. Sind College, and Mr. Biolart, Karachi Electric Supply Corporation; and at Ahmedabad, Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Divetia, Gujarat College, and one other to be nominated by the Central Board. Particulars regarding the examination and the forms for exemption certificates, etc., may be obtained from the Electrical Engineer to Government, Public Works Secretariat, Bombay."


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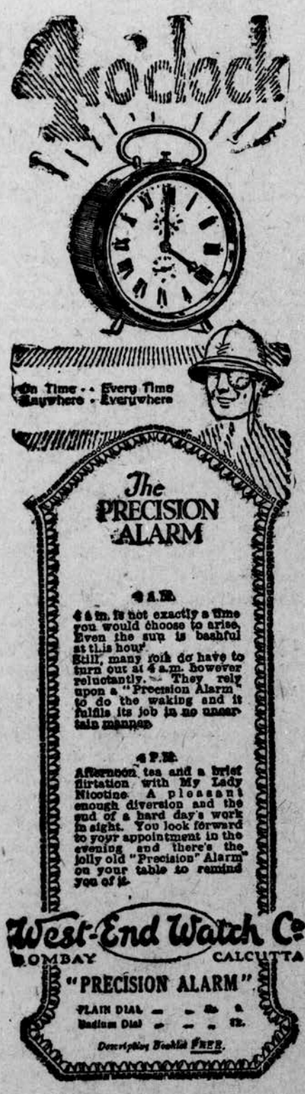
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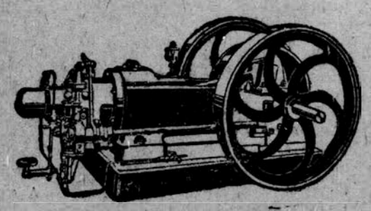

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